

*Polit. Pamphlet vol A 72.*

COLLECTION

Of all the

Addresses, &c.

OF THE

*Lords and Commons*

TO THE

QUEEN,

Since Her Happy

Accession to the THRONE.

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L O N D O N,

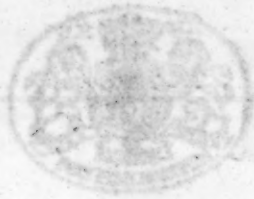
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*9 March 1702*

COLLECTION

Abraham Lincoln

1862



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AND



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A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
ADDRESSES, &c.

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*The LORDS Address of Condolance upon the Death of  
King William.*

**W**E Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, though deeply Sensible of the unspeakable Loss this Nation hath sustained by the Decease of his late Majesty, of Glorious Memory, do, at the same time, most heartily Congratulate Your Majesties Happy Accession to the Throne, and with all Loyalty and Duty assure your Majesty of our zealous and firm Resolutions to support your undoubted Right and Title, and the Succession of the *Protestant* Line, as by Law Established, against all your Enemies whatsoever; being sensible our great Loss is no otherways to be repaired, to our Selves, or our Confederates, but by a most sincere and vigorous Adherence to your Majesty, and your Allies, in the Prosecution of those Measures already entred into, to reduce the Exorbitant Power of *France*: And we will ever make it appear to your Majesty, and the World, that our Zeal and Affection for your Majesties Service, and the Care we have of the publick Safety, engage Us to exert our Selves with the utmost Vigour and Union, for obtaining under your Majesties Reign, such a Ballance of Power and Interest, as may Effectually secure the Liberties of *Europe*.

And we further humbly Desire, That for the Encouragement of your Majesties Allies, no Time may be lost in Communicating to them your Majesties Resolutions of adhering firmly to the Alliances already made: And we shall never be wanting, to the utmost of our Power, to enable your Majesty to maintain the same.

## Her MAJESTIES Answer.

My LORDS,

**I***T is with great Satisfaction that I receive the Assurances you give me in your Address.*

*My Endeavours shall always be very Sincere to promote the true Interest of England, and support our Common Cause.*

*The COMMONS Address upon the same Subject.**Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE** Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, having a deep and true Sense of the great Loss the Nation has sustained by the Death of our late Sovereign Lord, King *William the Third*, of Glorious Memory, who, under God, was our Deliverer from Popery and Slavery; humbly crave leave to Condole with your Majesty, and express our Sorrow upon this sad Occasion.

Your Majesties Accession to the Throne, (which we most heartily Congratulate) and your known Zeal for our Religion, and the Government as by Law Established, gives us a certain Prospect of Future Happiness, moderates our Grief, and engages us Unanimously to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost, Assist and Support your Majesty on that Throne where God has placed you, against the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all your Enemies. And since nothing can conduce more to the Honour and Safety of your Majesty, and your Kingdoms, than *maintaining inviolably* such Alliances as have been made, or that your Majesty shall think fit to make, with the Emperor, the States General of the *United Provinces*, and other Potentates, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*; we do assure your Majesty, that we are firmly Resolved, to the utmost of our Power, to enable your Majesty to prosecute that Glorious Design. And that all your Subjects may rest in a full Assurance of Happiness under your Majesties Reign, we will maintain the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, according to the Limitation in the several Acts of Settlement, and effectually provide for, and make good the publick Credit of the Nation.

## Her MAJESTIES Answer.

Gentlemen,

**I***Return you my hearty Thanks for the kind Assurances you give me in this Address; They cannot be any way more agreeably confirmed to me, than by your giving Dispatch to all your Preparations for the Publick Service, and the Support of our Allies.*

*The LORDS Address of Thanks for the Queen's first Speech, March 13th 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

**W**E the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, cannot sufficiently express the great Satisfaction we receive from your Majesties most Gracious Speech, trusting in God it will have the same effect Abroad, as at Home, equally Reviving the Hearts of your Allies and Subjects, Uniting all People, and Encouraging their utmost Endeavours in the Common Cause.

The sincere Concern your Majesty hath shewed for our Religion, the Government in Church and State, as by Law Established, and the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line ; the Hazards you have exposed your self to, in concert with his late Glorious Majesty, for maintaining our Laws and Liberties, as well as your most Gracious Assurances at this time, give your Subjects such a Confidence in your Promises, such a dutiful Affection to your Person, such a Zeal for your Service, as will oblige them to make the utmost Efforts, to support your Majesty under the Weight and Difficulties of the present Conjuncture.

The Concern your Majesty expresses for your *Allies*, is a further Obligation laid upon Us, who are sensible their Preservation is necessary to our Own, and who are Desirous as ever to support the Character of the Crown of *England*, in enabling your Majesty to maintain the Balance of *Europe*.

We cannot make suitable Returns to your Majesty, for your most Gracious Promises of a careful and diligent Administration for the publick Good ; which we think our selves sufficiently secured of, by so Solemn an Engagement under your Sacred Word. Your Majesty hath been pleased to assure Us of all we could Wish for, and recommend to Us what we ought to Desire : And we doubt not your pious Intentions will procure a Blessing from Heaven. And your Majesty may be assured, That Resolutions, so becoming a Queen of *England*, cannot but make the deepest Impression upon all Hearts, that are true to the Interest of their Country.

**Her MAJESTIES Answer.**

My LORDS,

**I***t is a great Satisfaction to me to find, That what I have said has your Concurrence and Approbation. And I am willing to repeat to you upon this Occasion, That I shall always hold very exactly to the Assurances I have given you.*

*N. B.* The Commons Address'd Her also upon the same Occasion, but without a set Form, by such Members as were of Her Privy-Council ; and received for Answer by Sir Charles Hedges. *Nothing shall be wanting on my Part, that may Contribute to your Safety and Welfare.*



*The LORDS Address of Thanks for the Queen's second Speech, upon Her passing the Bill for taking the Publick Accounts; and Her Promise to contribute out of Her own Revenues towards the Charges of the War, April 1st 1702.*

**W**E your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty of the unspeakable Satisfaction we received in the tender Care of your Subjects, which your Majesty was pleased to express in your most Gracious Speech, especially in desiring to have those great Sums accounted for, which were raised to carry on the late War.

Your unparallel'd Goodness in streightning your self for the Ease of your People, must needs make the deepest Impression of Gratitude in the Hearts of all your Subjects, and engage their utmost and most faithful Endeavours for your Majesties Service.

Your Majesty may be assured, that we shall apply our selves, with the utmost Diligence, to the Dispatch of what remains necessary to be done for the Support of your Majesty, and your Government.

**Her MAJESTIES Answer.**

My LORDS,

**I** Give you many Thanks for your Address.

I need not tell you, that your Approbation of what I do, will always be a great Satisfaction to me.

*The COMMONS Address upon the same Occasion, April 2d 1702.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of England in Parliament Assembled, beg leave unanimously to Return our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Majesties most Gracious Speech from the Throne; and particularly for your Majesties unparallelled Grace and Goodness, in declaring, that your Majesty, out of your own Revenue, will contribute so largely to the Ease and Relief of your Subjects, at a time when your Majesty thinks it probable, that the Revenue may fall very short of what it has formerly produced, and when your Majesties Expences must of Necessity be greater than Ordinary. Nothing can encourage People more to contribute with Alacrity to the publick Occasions, than to have before them so great and glorious an Example from your Majesty, of Zeal and Affection for the Common Good; and that your Majesty is so well pleased to have given the Kingdom the Satisfaction of having those great Sums accounted for, which were raised to carry on the late War.

We



We cannot omit, upon this Occasion, to repeat our firm Resolutions to maintain and defend your Majesty, and your Government, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other your Majesties Enemies whatsoever.

May God prolong your Majesties auspicious Reign over us, and bless these Kingdoms with Royal Issue of your Majesty, to inherit the Crowns of your Ancestors:

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

Gentlemen,

**I**t is a great Satisfaction to me, to find you are so well pleased with what I have said; I shall be glad, upon all Occasions, to let you see I desire nothing so much, as the Ease and Happiness of my People.

*The COMMONS Address of Thanks to the Queen, for Communicating Her Intentions to declare War. Presented May 2d 1702.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your most Dutiful Subjects, the Commons of England in Parliament Assembled, being highly sensible of your Majesties great and tender Care of your People, do with one Voice return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your Gracious Condescension, in Communicating to us your Royal Intentions of declaring War in Conjunction with your Majesties Allies, against the French King, and his Grandson; and we do heartily assure your Majesty, that we will to the utmost enable your Majesty to carry on the said War.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

Gentlemen,

**I** am extremely pleased with the Assurances of your Resolutions to assist me in this War: I make no doubt, but your Unanimity upon this Occasion will have a good Effect for the Encouragement of our Allies:

*The LORDS Address of Thanks to the Queen, for Communicating Her Intentions to declare War. Presented May 4th 1702.*

**W**E your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for laying before us the Convention made by your Majesty with the Emperor, and the States-General, in order to a concurrent Declaration of War against France and Spain, and of your Royal Intention to declare the War accordingly.

dingly : And beg leave to assure your Majesty, That we shall never be wanting to give your Majesty our utmost Assistance in the prosecuting so *Just and Necessary a War* ; on the good Success whereof, under God, the *Welfare* of these your Majesties Kingdoms, and the *Liberties* of Europe, do entirely depend.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

My LORDS,

**I** Return you many Thanks for your Address, and the Assurances of your Support and Assistance, which are always very agreeable to me, and particularly upon this Occasion.

*The Matter of Fact, Resolution, and Proceedings of the Lords, relating to King William ; Presented to the Queen, May 5th 1702.*

**T**HE House being informed, that there hath been a Report spread Abroad, that amongst the late King's Papers, some Papers had been found, tending to the Prejudice of Her present Majesty, or Her Succession to the Crown ; and the Lord President, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Marlborough, and the Earl of Albemarle, who were the Persons appointed by Her Majesty, to Inspect the said Papers, having, at the desire of the House, severally declared, that amongst the late King's Papers, they did not see or find any Paper in the least tending to the Prejudice of Her Majesty, or Her Succession to the Crown, or to Her Prejudice in any Respect whatsoever, or which might give any Ground or Colour for such Report : It is thereupon Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, that the said Report is Groundless, False, Villanous, and Scandalous, to the Dishonour of the late King's Memory, and highly tending to the Diservice of Her present Majesty.

It is Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the Matter of Fact aforesaid, and the Resolution of this House thereupon, be laid before Her Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Bolton, the Earl Marshal, the Earl of Radnor, the Earl of Stamford, the Earl of Scarborough, and the Lord Ferrers : And that they do humbly desire Her Majesty from this House, that Her Majesty will give Order to Mr. Attorney-General to Prosecute, with the utmost Severity of Law, the Authors or Publishers of the above-mentioned, such like Scandalous Reports.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

My LORDS,

**I** Am very ready to do any Thing of this kind, and will give Directions to Mr. Attorney-General, effectually to Prosecute the Authors and Publishers of such false Reports.

*A Joynt Addrefs from the Lords and Commons, about prohibiting Correspondence with France and Spain, May 21<sup>st</sup> 1702.*

**WE** your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to represent to your Majesty, as our Opinion, that nothing will more contribute to the effectual carrying on the Just and Necessary War, wherein you are engaged, to the interrupting the Trade of your Enemies, to the depriving them of Intelligence, and reducing them to the greatest Streights, than an intire Prohibition of all Correspondence with *France* and *Spain* on the part of the Allies: And we do therefore humbly advise your Majesty, that you would be pleased, so soon as may be, to engage the *Emperor*, the *States-General*, and your other Allies, to join with your Majesty in Prohibiting in the strictest Manner, and under the severest Penalties, all Intercourse by Letters, or otherwise, between the Subjects of your Majesty, and your Allies, and the Subjects of *France* and *Spain*: And that your Majesty will graciously please to take such Methods in concert with the *States-General* of the United Provinces, as may most effectually secure the Trade of your Majesties Subjects, and your Allies.

**Her MAJESTIES Answer.**

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Shall propose to the Allies to join with me, in prohibiting all Intercourse and Correspondence with *France* and *Spain*, according to your Desires; and I am too much concerned for the Publick Welfare, to omit any necessary Precautions for the Protection of our Trade.

*The LORDS Addrefs of Thanks for Her Majesties Speech from the Throne, at the Parliaments first Meeting, on the 23<sup>d</sup> of October 1702.*

**WE** Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do with all dutiful Acknowledgment return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, and take Leave on this Occasion to Congratulate the Prosperous and Glorious Success with which it hath pleased God to Bless your Majesties Arms, in Conjunction with your Alliess under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*; as also for the other Successes of your Majesties Allies in *Germany* and *Italy*; and for the Prosperous Condition the Trade of the Nation is now in, which we Acknowledge is chiefly owing to your Majesties great Wisdom and Conduct. We humbly take leave to assure your Majesty, That we shall always be ready to assist



assist You to our utmost in the Prosecution of this Just and Necessary War.

We likewise return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for the Resolution you are pleased to Express, to Maintain and Defend the Church as by Law Establish'd, and Protect Us in the full Enjoyment of our Rights and Liberties: And we farther Presume to assure your Majesty, that We shall be ready, on all Occasions, to Support and Defend your Royal Person and Government with all possible Zeal and Duty.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

My LORDS,

**Y**our Address is very Acceptable to Me: I Thank you kindly for your Congratulations, and I hope you will have frequent Occasions of Renewing them.

*The COMMONS Address upon the same Occasion,  
October 27th 1702.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, do beg leave to lay before your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne: Which gives us such Instances of Your Majesty's tender Concern for your People, and of your entire Confidence in their Affections, as must engage them to make your Majesty the utmost Returns of Duty and Gratitude.

It is great Condescension in your Majesty to take Notice in so publick a manner, of the Expressions of Joy and Satisfaction with which your Majesty was receiv'd in all the Countries thro' which you had occasion lately to pass. All your Subjects have already received so many Benefits under the Influence of your Majesty's Happy Government, that your Majesty must have met with the like, in any other Part of your Dominions, that You had Honoured with Your Royal Presence.

The late Disappointment at *Cadix* does the more affect us, because it gives your Majesty so much trouble; but this Misfortune cannot make us forget, That the Protection and Security of our Trade, the Vigorous Support of your Majesty's Allies, and the wonderful Progress of your Majesty's Arms under the Conduct of the Earl of *Marlborough*, have signally retrieved the ancient Honour and Glory of the *English* Nation.

After your Majesty's repeated Assurances, we neither doubt of the full Enjoyment of all our Rights, and Liberties, nor of your Majesty's Defending and Maintaining the Church as by Law Establish'd; Your Majesty has been always a most Illustrious Ornament to this Church; and have been expos'd to great Hazards for it, and therefore we promise our selves, That in your Majesty's Reign, we shall see it perfectly restored to its Rights and Privileges, and secured in the same



to Posterity; which is only to be done by Divesting those Men of the Power, who have shewn they want not the Will to destroy it.

The Prospect of these Blessings, and your Majesty's Desire to have the Accounts of the Publick Receipts and Payments Inspected, and to have any Abuses and Mismanagements thereof Punish'd, will very much endear your Majesty to your People and encourage us most cheerfully to assist your Majesty with those Supplies that may effectually Enable your Majesty to make good such Alliances, as shall be necessary to Prosecute the War where it shall most Sensibly effect your Enemies, and thereby disappoint the Boundless Ambition of France.

Your Majesty may safely rely upon the Care of your Faithful Commons; The Value you are pleased to set upon the Love and Affection of your Subjects, is the highest Obligation that can be laid on them, to give your Majesty Pledges thereof in their Duty and Obedience. They are, and shall always be sensible, That your Majesty's Interests and Theirs are inseparable; and as they gratefully Acknowledge your Majesty's great Designs to make them safe and Happy, so their Prayers, and sincerest Endeavours, shall never be wanting, to make your Majesty's Reign more Prosperous, and more Glorious, than any of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

Gentlemen,

**I** Thank you very kindly for the many Marks of your Duty and Affection express'd in this Address.

Nothing can be a greater Satisfaction to me, than an Entire Confidence between Me, and my Subjects.

*The LORDS Address about the Bishop of Worcester,  
November 19th 1702.*

**W**E your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, humbly take leave to represent to your Majesty, That it is the undoubted Right of every Lord of Parliament, and of every other Subject of England, to have an Opportunity of making his Defense, before he suffer any sort of Punishment; and therefore humbly desire your Majesty, that you will be pleased not to remove the Lord Bishop of Worcester, from the Place of Lord Almoner, nor to shew any Mark of your Displeasure towards him, till he be found Guilty of some Crime by due Course of Law.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

**I** Agree, That every Peer and Lord of Parliament, and indeed, any other Person, ought to have an Opportunity of being heard, to any Matters objected against him, before he be punished.

*I have*

*I have not yet received any Complaint of the Bishop of Worcester, but I look upon it as my undoubted Right, to continue or displace any Servant attending upon my own Person, when I shall think proper.*

*Her Majesties Answer by Sir Edward Seymour, November 21<sup>st</sup> 1702. to the Commons Address for displacing the Bishop.*

**I** Am very sorry, there is Occasion for this Address against the Bishop of Worcester; and I shall Order and Direct that he shall no longer continue to supply the Place of Almoner, but I will put another in his Room to perform that Office.

*The COMMONS Address to the Queen, about their not complying with Her Majesty's Message, in making the Earl of Marlborough Pension as Hereditary, as his Title of Duke, December 21<sup>st</sup> 1702.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE**, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to declare our unanimous Satisfaction in the just Esteem your Majesty has been pleased to express of the eminent Services perform'd by the Duke of Marlborough, who has not only, by his Conduct of the Army, retriev'd the ancient Honour and Glory of the English Nation, but by his Negotiation, establish'd an entire Confidence and good Correspondence between your Majesty, and the States-General, and therein vindicated the Gentlemen of England, who had, by the vile Practices of designing Men, been traduced, and industriously represented as false to your Majesty's Allies, because they were true to the Interest of their Country.

It is to their unexpressible Grief, that your Majesty's most Dutiful Commons find any Instances where they are unable to comply with what your Majesty proposes to them; but they beg leave humbly to lay before your Majesty, the Apprehensions they have of making a Precedent for the Alienation of the Revenue of the Crown, which has been so much reduced by the Exorbitant Grants of the last Reign, and which has been so lately settled and secured by your Majesty's unparallel'd Grace and Goodness.

We are infinitely pleased to observe by your Majesty's late Gracious Acceptance of the Duke of Marlborough's Services, that the only way to obtain your Majesty's Favour, is to deserve well from the Publick, and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that whenever you shall think fit to reward such Merit, it will be to the entire Satisfaction of your People.

## Her MAJESTIES Answer.

**I** Shall always think my Self much concern'd to reward those who deserve well of Me, and of the Publick: On this Account, I bestow'd some Favours on the Duke of Marlborough, and I am glad to find you think they are well placed.

*The COMMONS Address relating to Her Majesties Message, in Favour of the Dutch, January 8th 170<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, do beg leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Condescension, in Communicating to your Commons the several Memorials, Transactions, and Letters, that have passed between your Majesty and the *States-General*, for the Augmentation of your Majesty's Forces, which are to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the *States-General*, by all which your Commons are entirely convinc'd of your Majesty's great Tenderness of your Subjects, in not laying a greater Burthen upon them than the Necessity of Affairs does absolutely require.

And your Commons do humbly assure your Majesty, that in Case your Majesty shall think it necessary to enter into any further Negotiations for increasing the Forces which are to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the *States-General*, (for whose Interest and Preservation we shall always have the greatest Regard) your Commons will enable your Majesty to make good the same.

And your Commons do further crave leave humbly to beseech your Majesty, That you will be pleased to Insist upon it with the *States-General*, that there be an immediate Stop of all Posts, and of all Letters, Bills, and all other Correspondence, Trade, and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*, which Your Commons are humbly of Opinion is so absolutely Necessary for Carrying on the Just and Necessary War, wherein Your Majesty is Engaged, to the Interrupting the Trade of your Enemies, and Reducing them to the greatest Streights, that your Commons do humbly desire, That *England* may not be Charged with the Pay of such Additional Troops, but from the Day when such Stop shall be made by the *States-General*.

## Her MAJESTIES Answer.

Gentlemen,

**I** T is with great Satisfaction, that I receive this Address, which enables Me to join with the *States-General* in Augmenting our Forces, according to their Desire.

I make no doubt, but the Condition you mention will be approved, since it is absolutely necessary for the Good of the whole Alliance; and I shall this Night send Directions to my Minister in *Holland*, to concur with the *States* in providing the Troops accordingly. The



*The Lords Address upon the same Subject, Jan. 11th 170<sup>3</sup>.*

**WE** your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, do Return your Majesty our most humble Thanks, for Communicating the several Letters and Memorials of the *States-General* to this House; and having taken Notice how much time has been already spent in this Negotiation, and with what repeated and pressing Instances the *States-General* have represented, the Apprehensions they are under from the most extraordinary and forward Preparations of the *French*; do take leave humbly to advise your Majesty, that without any farther loss of time, you will be pleased to agree to the Proposals made to your Majesty by the said *States-General*, for such an Augmentation of Forces, as may disappoint the great and early Preparations of *France*, and effectually Support and Defend the Common Cause. And we do further humbly acquaint your Majesty, that it is the Opinion of this House, that your Majesty's furnishing your Quota of the Augmentation of Troops in the *Low Countries*, will be ineffectual, unless all Correspondence with *France* and *Spain* by Letters, or otherwise be totally Prohibited by the *States-General*, and all other your Majesties Allies.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

My LORDS,

**N**O Time shall be lost, in Relation to the Augmentation of Troops, and the Prohibition of the Commerce by Letters, recommended in this Address.

*The COMMONS Address concerning the Observations of the Commissioners of Accounts, &c. Feb. 12th 170<sup>3</sup>.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, (being deeply sensible, that notwithstanding the Immense Sums which have been raised for the Service of the late War, the Nation still labours under a vast Debt of many Millions of Money) do think it our Indispensable Duty to lay before your Majesty the Unhappy Causes and Instruments which appear to us to have brought this heavy Burthen upon your People, not doubting but your Majesty will be Graciously pleased, in your Great Wisdom and Goodness, to give such effectual Orders, That neither any indirect Practices shall be suffered, nor any Persons entrusted with the Administration of the Publick Affairs, who have been the Authors of all our Miseries.

We therefore humbly crave Leave to Represent to your Majesty, That during the said War, which was carried on in Defence of the  
Protestant



Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, against the Common Enemy of both, and therefore Chearfully supported by the People of *England*, yet, even then, when the great Necessities of the Kingdom did require a more than ordinary Frugality, there appears to have been a general Mismanagement of the Publick Revenue, which was principally owing to some of those great Officers of the Treasury, who being more intent on their own Private Profit, than the due Execution of their Publick Trusts, did neither Discharge the Duty of their own Places, nor take care that the Subordinate Officers should Discharge theirs.

And we can attribute it to no other Cause than this Remissness in the Treasury, That many Receivers in the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*, made so long and unnecessary Delays in their respective Payments into the *Exchequer*, of the Taxes given by Parliament, and Levied on your Majesty's good Subjects, by which means they made unreasonable Advantages to themselves, whilst the Publick was forced to pay great Interest and large Premiums, not only for the want of their own Money, but as we have great reason to believe, many times for the Loan of it; and several Receivers in such intermediate time have fail'd with considerable Sums in their Hands, to the great Loss and Damage of the Publick.

Your Dutiful Commons do farther humbly Represent to your Majesty, That great Sums of Money have been borrowed, and divers Tallies with Interest struck unnecessarily upon the Assessments and other Parliamentary Aids, before the Publick Occasions have required them; and this Practice hath been pursued, when Votes of Credit have been obtained upon Representations made to your Commons of very pressing Necessities for the same; whereby many Officers of the Revenue and their Friends have had an Opportunity to receive great Sums for Interest, which did incur on such Tallies before their Money was paid in to the Use of the Publick; for the Advantage of which Interest we have also reason to believe, that many Accomprants (who have received from the *Exchequer* great Sums of Money for the use of the Publick) did industriously delay the Payment thereof to the Seamen and Soldiers, to whom it was due; and this seems to be the great Inducement that made such Accomprants trust great Sums of the publick Money in the Hands of Goldsmiths and other Persons, in order to make private Advantages of it, and Lend it back to the *Exchequer* in other Persons Names: All which tended to the great Damage of your Majesty's good Subjects, to the manifest Wrong and Discouragement of the Seamen and Soldiers, and to the great Dishonour of the *English* Nation.

This evil Practice of striking Tallies with Interest, before the Money was paid in, was also attended with another very great Inconvenience to the Publick, That whenever the Nation had occasion for ready Money to answer the present Necessities of the Kingdom, many Persons who advanced their Money upon Loan, knowing they should have the same Advantages by Delay, as by Prompt-payment, would not bring their Money into the *Exchequer* for several Months  
after

after the Tallies were Struck, whereby the Government was forced in the mean time to pay excessive Rates for Stores and Provisions for the Army and Navy, in regard, the Merchants and Tradesmen could have no ready Money for their Goods, but remote Tallies upon a large Discount.

And by these and other undue Means, a very great Part of all the publick Aids were squandered away in extravagant Interest, large Premiums, and in excessive Rates for Stores and Provisions, which has been one of the great Causes that hath brought so heavy a Debt upon this Nation.

But here we cannot in Justice omit to acknowledge the present good *Management of the Treasury*, whereby, for the Honour of your Government, and the Advantage of the whole Nation, no unnecessary Tallies with Interest are permitted to be Struck, nor more Money at any time borrowed than the Necessities of the Nation do require; and care is taken for Supporting the Credit of the *Course* of the Navy, Victualling, and other publick Offices, that all Stores and Provisions are in good Measure provided, with as great Advantage to the Publick, as if the same were purchased with ready Money; which Frugality, and good Management will be found to be one of the most effectual Means to make your Majesties Government easy at Home, and to carry on a Vigorous War against the Common Enemy Abroad.

And we humbly crave leave farther to represent to your Majesty, that though your Commons (who were always ready to support the Dignity of the Crown) had amply provided all those Sums, which (according to the largest Estimates laid before them) were thought necessary for the Occasions of the Civil List, yet over and above the said Sums, and out of the Aids given by Parliament, (which by the Laws of *England* are appropriated, and ought to have been employed to the common Profit of the whole Realm,) many large Sums of Money, during the time of such heavy Taxes upon the People, have been diverted under the Head of secret Services, and for Salaries, Bounties, and Pensions, to private Persons, which (if proper to be paid at all) ought to have been supplied out of the Civil List: Nay, to so great a Degree did this Profuseness extend, that several Thousand Pounds were paid out of the publick Aid, to purchase great Places for the late Earl of *Sunderland*, and the present Earl of *Albemarle*; so little could your Commons depend upon the Integrity of the publick Officers, so little Regard was had by them to those heavy Taxes the People lay under, that nothing less could secure the Publick Money from Misapplications, than an express Clause of Appropriation; which though not at all necessary for the Security of the Publick Money in general, but only to direct the Application of it in some particular Cases, yet whenever your Commons made no such particular Appropriation, they seldom fail'd to misapply the publick Money: Which has been another Great Cause of the heavy Debt that lies upon the Nation.

And your Commons humbly crave leave farther to Represent to your Majesty, That the Antient and Establish'd Method of Account-  
order



ing in your Majesty's *Exchequer*, hath been in manner following, That is to say, The Auditor of the Receipt is to make out and transmit the imprest Rolls half yearly to your Majesty's Remembrancer, in order to the Charging and Prosecuting of Accountants; which being communicated to the Auditors of the Imprest, they are to certify to the said Remembrancer what Accountants have not brought in or prosecuted their Accounts; and thereupon the Remembrancer is obliged, every issuable Term, to issue out Process against them; So that the Auditor of the Receipt is the main Wheel that sets all the rest a going: and when that great Officer is deficient of his Duty, it is not regular, nor indeed possible, for the rest to proceed, but all process against Accountants must be at a stand, and your Majesty, and all your Loyal Subjects must extremely suffer by it. And as to the Clerk of the Pells, he is to examine the Imprest Rolls, but the Auditor is obliged to transmit them to the Remembrancer; and when, through the Neglect or Corruption of the said Officers, this antient Method and Course of the *Exchequer* was not so strictly observed as it ought to have been, it was expressly provided by an Act of Parliament, so lately made, as in the Eight and Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* of Glorious Memory, and Entituled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Course antiently used in the Receipt of the Exchequer*, in these Words following, that is to say, *That the Auditor of the Receipt shall transmit the ordinary Imprest Rolls half yearly to the King's Remembrancer, in order to the Charging or Prosecuting of Accountants, and shall half yearly, (to wit) at Easter and Michaelmas, make out and transmit to the said Commissioners of the Treasury, or the Treasurer for the time being, the Declaration of the Receipt, Issues and Remains at the Exchequer for every half year successively; all which Matters and Things, and all other Matters and Things belonging to the Office and Duty of the Auditor of the Receipt, shall be faithfully and carefully done and performed by the Auditor of the Receipt for the time being, in such manner as hath been antiently accustomed.* And it is thereby farther provided, *That the said Auditor do as frequently as he thinks fit, but at least once in every Three Months, carefully examine the Tellers Vouchers for the Payments which he allows in his weekly Certificates.* But so it is (most Gracious Sovereign) that notwithstanding the plain and express Words of the said Statute so lately made, when *Charles Lord Halifax*, the present Auditor of the Receipt, was himself a Member of that Parliament, yet he hath taken so little Care to discharge the Duty of his Office, for the Interest of your Majesty, and the Security of the Publick, that he hath not duly perform'd any one of the Particulars above-mentioned; and for want of examining the Tellers Legal Vouchers, the said Auditor hath manifestly deceived your Majesty and the Publick, by inserting into the weekly Certificates of the Receipts, Issues and Remains in the *Exchequer*, such Sums of Money as were never actually and bona fide paid to the proper Parties, nor the Crown legally discharged thereof: And as to the Imprest Rolls, your Commons cannot without Grief observe to your Majesty, That notwithstanding there may be Six Imprest Rolls now transmitted to the Remembrancer, yet it is well known in the said Office, that none

of the said Rolls, from the Eight and Twentieth of *June*, One Thousand Seven Hundred, exclusive, were so transmitted, till very lately after the Two and Twentieth of *January* last, and after the said Commissioners of Accounts had made their Enquiries into that Neglect by Order of your Commons; which being long after the time they ought to have been transmitted, the said Auditor was very far from doing his Duty in this particular; and by Reason of this Neglect, no Charge could be made in the mean time upon the respective Accountants, who have received vast Sums of the publick Money, which are unaccounted for to this Day; and by this means, notwithstanding the Imprest Accountants ought annually to Account within three Months after the end of each Year, yet due Process hath not, nor indeed could Issue out against them; and many Persons who have received great Sums by way of Imprest, from the Treasurer of the Navy, and Paymaster of the Army, are skreened from Prosecution, and not being set *Insiper* in the *Exchequer*, cannot be regularly called to an Account for the Monies by them received: And we have great Reason to believe, that the Damage to the Publick by this Neglect in the said Auditor and his Predecessor, may amount to several Millions of Money, since by length of time (during which the principal Accounts have been neglected) many of the Persons who received the said publick Monies, are either Dead, or become Insolvent; and the greater the Neglect of the former Auditor was, before the making the said Statute, and before the present Auditor came into his Office, the greater ought to have been his Care to discharge his Duty, pursuant to that Law, which he himself was present at the making of, and which he has so highly neglected for the Space of three Years and upwards, ever since he came into the said Office, to the great Detriment of your Majesty, and all your Loyal Subjects.

And notwithstanding it was also provided by another Act made in the Fourth Year of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Chap. 3. That in Case any Officer of the *Exchequer* should demand or take any Fee, Gratuity or Reward, or misapply any of the weekly Sums therein mentioned, or should not perform other Things which by the said Act they are required to perform, they shall forfeit their Offices, and be incapable of any Office or Place of Trust; yet the said Auditor hath acted contrary to the said Statute, and hath received several Sums of Money to his own Use, contrary to Law, and the Trust reposed in him: For all which, or any other Breaches of his Duty, as well as for those formerly laid before your Majesty, (for whose Gracious Answer to our humble Address on that Occasion, we Return your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks,) we earnestly desire your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order your Attorney-General effectually to prosecute at Law the said Auditor of the Receipt: And thus, as we have seen great and good Actions rewarded by your Majesty, we doubt not but to see all Deceits and Mismanagements duly punished; since your Commons can procure no Benefit to themselves by all their Enquiries, unless the Laws are put in due Execution, and those who have lived so long in Defiance of them, come at last to feel their Weight.



And by the Neglect of the said Auditor and his Predecessor, the Auditors of the Imprest, and the Remembrancer, and other Officers of the *Exchequer*, have not been able to proceed in their Duty according to the Law and Course of the *Exchequer*; several of which Officers have been also Negligent therein, whereby all the publick Accounts of the Nation are far behind. The State whereof (as delivered in to the said Commissioners of Accounts) in the Particulars hereafter mentioned is as followeth :

The Earl of *Ranelagh*, late Paymaster of your Majesties Forces, of One and Twenty Millions and Upwards, received in Fourteen Years time, hath passed no Account during all the late Reign, farther than the last of *December*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety, nor any other Account farther than *March*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-two, which was not declared before the Twentieth of *June* last, and even that upon Vouchers, which were not sufficient for a Legal Discharge.

The Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded have brought in no Accounts during all the late Reign, and none since, any farther than the One and Thirtieth of *December*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety.

The late Treasurer of the Chamber, Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, the late Master of the Robes, the Earl of *Albemarle*, and Mr. *Parkhurst*, Mr. *Paschall*, and others, Commissioners of the Prize-Office, have delivered in no Accounts at all to the Auditors of the Imprest.

*Jacob Vanderefsche*, Esq; Paymaster of His late Majesties *Dutch* Forces, hath received Three Millions Twenty-five Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Six Pence, which by Computation is Fifty two Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence Farthing, more than the Pay of those Troops could have amounted to, if they had been always compleat: No Deductions made from them, and upon an *English* Establishment, which all of them were not; and yet the said *Vanderefsche* hath passed no Account at all, and though often Summoned, hath never appeared before the said Commissioners of the publick Accounts, but stands indebted to the said Troops in One Hundred and Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Twenty-nine Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight Pence, which is now demanded as an Arrear due to them from your Majesty and the Publick.

The late Treasurer of the Navy of Sixteen Millions and Upwards received, hath brought in several Accounts, to the last of *December*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-eight. His Account for the Year One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-two, was declared the Third Day of *July* last; since which the Accounts of the three following Years only have been declared.

The said Treasurer, by Mr. *Papillon*, Cashier of the Victualling-Office, hath passed no Account during all the late Reign, farther than the One and Thirtieth of *December*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-six, which was not declared till the Nineteenth of *May*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and One; and on the Foot of that Account, he remained indebted Five Hundred Thirty-four Thousand Twenty-seven Pounds Three Shillings and Three Pence.

And many other Accountants, who, (it would be too tedious to enumerate to your Majesty,) are either far behind in their Accounts or have never brought in any Accounts at all; insomuch, that although Forty-five Millions Five Hundred Sixty-eight Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty-five Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Two Pence Farthing (a Sum never known to be raised in very many Reigns before) hath been levied on your Majesties good Subjects, and issued out of the *Exchequer* to the several Paymasters and Treasurers of the Navy, Army and Ordnance, for the Service of the late War, between the Fifth of *Novem'ber*, One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eight, and the Eighth of *March* last past, (besides the several Millions of Money raised for other publick Uses,) yet the far greatest part thereof hath not been accounted for to this Day, to the great Dissatisfaction of your People, and the great Dishonour of the *English* Nation.

By these Neglects and Delays, all Accounts have been rendered so intricate and confused, that the several Accountants have had great Opportunities of defrauding the Publick; the Discovery of their Frauds has been made very difficult, and a Hindrance thereby is given to the passing all succeeding Accounts.

Hence it is that so many publick Officers and Accountants have raised great Estates to themselves at the Expence of the Publick, when it is evident they have had no lawful Means to attain them: And several Persons, whose Duty it was to hinder such Exorbitances, measuring their Requests, rather by their own Avarice than their Merit, have obtained for themselves Grants to such a Value, as in fore-going Reigns have been esteemed large supplies towards great and publick Services; which has been another great Cause of the Debt that lies upon the Nation.

And your Commons do farther humbly represent to your Majesty, That notwithstanding such vast Sums issued out to the said late Paymaster and Treasurer, whereby your Commons had amply provided for all those Services, and for the effectual carrying on the War against *France*; yet they find, to their great Sorrow, that not only the Officers, but the Seamen and Soldiers, who, on all Occasions have behaved themselves bravely in Defence of their Country, have not been paid during the late War, and that great Sums are still owing to many of them; whereas, if the publick Money had been duly applied to the Uses for which it was given by your Commons, instead of those many Hardships that were endured by your Majesties most faithful Subjects, and their Families, who served so well in your Fleets and Armies, they would have had Justice done them during the last War, and been encouraged more cheerfully to engage themselves in this.

But, instead of Justice, we have too much Reason to believe, That those very Persons, who by long and unnecessary Delays, have compelled them to accept of remote Tallies and Paper Securities, have (amongst others) taken Advantage of their Necessities, and employing Brokers to buy up those Tallies and Securities at a low Rate, have afterwards paid themselves with that ready Money which they should at first have distributed to the Seamen and Soldiers.

And

And such was the mysterious Trade upon Tallies and Exchequer Bills, which was formerly carried on by Common Brokers, betwixt the Exchange and the Exchequer, and which did as it were prey upon the very Virals of the Government, and so great Gain was made thereby, at the Expence of the Publick, that vast Sums of Money were employed in it, which did very much lessen the true Trading Stock of this Nation; whereby, both the Exportation of the Woollen and other Manufactures of this Kingdom, and the Importation of Bullion, and other Commodities of Foreign Countries, to be Manufactured in *England*, have been very much obstructed, to the great Prejudice of your Majesties Customs, the Loss of the Balance of Trade, and the general Impoverishment of the whole Kingdom.

And though the said late Paymaster and Treasurer, by long and unnecessary Delays in Settling their Accounts, have in great Measure prevented any Discovery of their undue Proceedings, and have endeavoured to protect themselves from a just and fair Account to the Nation, by Privy-Seals, and other unjustifiable Warrants, surreptitiously obtained for passing their Accounts, without proper Vouchers, contrary to the Law and Course of the *Exchequer*; yet your Commons, by the great Fidelity and Diligence of the said Commissioners for Taking, Examining, and Stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom, have not only discovered the several Mismanagements above-mentioned, but also some of the unwarrantable Proceedings used by the said late Paymaster of your Majesties Forces, by whom a considerable part of the Money which came to his Hands, and which ought not to have been applied to any other purpose then the Payment of the Army, hath been diverted to his own, and to other private Uses; for all which, upon a full and fair Hearing in his own Defence, he hath justly incurred the Censure of this House, and been declared Guilty of a High Crime and Misdemeanor.

And we find, to our unspeakable Grief, whilst His late Majesty was Engaged in the Prosecution of the Glorious Design of preserving the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, and was thereby Necessitated to commit the Care of the publick Affairs in this Kingdom to particular Ministers, (whereof a very few were more particularly Entrusted with the chief Administration,) and who have been the great Causes of all the unhappy Differences amongst us. This general Mismanagement of the publick Affairs did actually spread it self over the whole Kingdom, and seems to be owing (amongst other Things) to a Disposition of Offices and Places, where Men were rather chosen for their Inclinations to serve a Party, than for their Qualifications to serve the Publick.

And these Men being conscious to themselves of the many Frauds and Offences committed against the Publick, have no other Hopes to shelter themselves from Justice, but by taking away the Reputation of those who desire to do Right to their Country, by detecting their Iniquities; and being united in Guilt and Interest, they endeavour to amuse and impole upon those, whose Posterity, we have too much Reason to fear, will groan under the sad Effects of the Wickedness of the one, and the too great Credulity of the other.



These, Dread Sovereign, are divers of the Causes of those Mischiefs your Kingdom suffereth by the late Mismanagements, and which your Loyal Commons could not omit thus humbly to represent in all dutiful Manner, without being unfaithful to your Majesty, and to the Country by whom they are entrusted.

From hence your Majesty will be Graciously pleased to take Notice, That the great Debt which lies upon the Nation, and all the Arrears which are owing to your Majesties Forces, do not arise so much from the Deficiencies of the Funds, as for want of Care in the Management and Fidelity in the Application of them.

But since it hath pleased Almighty GOD to place your Sacred Majesty on the Royal Throne of your Ancestors, we have so entire a Confidence in your Majesties Goodness, that we can no longer fear to see the publick Revenue mismanaged or misapplied, the Accounts neglected, or the Forces unpaid ; and we cheerfully depend on your Majesties Wisdom, that all our Grievances, by your Grace and Favour, will in due time be redressed and removed, by punishing those who have been the Causes of them, and by Entrusting none in the Administration of the publick Affairs, who, for their own private Advantage, have manifestly contributed to the Calamity of their Country.

This (most Gracious Sovereign) will be the only effectual Means to prevent the like Mismanagement for the future ; and thereby to make your Majesties Reign happy at Home, and prosperous Abroad.

This will be the best Means to enable and encourage your dutiful Commons to raise those Supplies which shall be necessary to Support your Majesty against all your Enemies.

And we humbly crave leave, upon this Occasion, to repeat our Assurances to your Majesty, That we will always stand by and assist your Majesty to the utmost of our Power, in preserving the Established Government both in Church and State, maintaining the ancient Glory of the *English* Nation, and in defending the Liberties of *Europe* against the Boundless Ambition of *France*.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

Gentlemen,

**T**HE Repetition of those Assurances you give Me in this Address, of your Zeal for my Service, and the good of the Kingdom, is very acceptable to Me.

I shall consider the several Particulars of it, and always have great Regard to the Representations of the House of Commons, and the true Interest of England.

The LORDS Address relating to their Observations on the Accounts of the Kingdom, given in by the Commissioners for stating them, and the Report of their Proceedings thereupon, February 25th 170<sup>3</sup>.

May it please your Majesty,

**W**E your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, having received

ceived from the Commissioners for Taking, Examining, and Settling the publick Accounts of the Kingdom, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, a Book of Accounts, together with several Observations made by them, thought it incumbent on us, out of our Duty to your Majesty, and our Zeal for the Publick, to have them carefully looked into and Examined: And having made Remarks, and come to some Resolutions thereupon, which, we hope, may be of Service to your Majesty, and of publick Advantage to the Nation; we take the Liberty to lay these our Proceedings before your Majesty, humbly desiring that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the same into your Royal Consideration, and give such Directions therein, as your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall think fit.

### Her MAJESTIES Answer.

*I Will take the whole Matter into my Consideration.*

*February 26th 1703.*

*His Grace the Duke of Somerset Reported from the Lord's Committee, appointed to consider of the Observations delivered into this House from the Commissioners of Accounts; That the said Commissioners had not attended the said Committee, but upon Consideration of the whole Matter, the Committee had ordered him to Report, as follows,*

**T**HE Committee appointed to consider of the Observations in the Book of Accounts, delivered into this House the Fifteenth Day of January last, and the Second of this Instant February, have made some Progress in considering the said Observations; and do humbly take leave to acquaint the House, that they have Examined into the first of those Observations, and also the farther Observation delivered into this House the Second Instant, relating to the transmitting the ordinary Imprest Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer; they have inspected several of the original Imprest Rolls, delivered into the House by Mr. Barker, Deputy to Her Majesties Remembrancer; they also examined diverse Officers of the Exchequer, and others upon Oath, and do find, that by the Ancient and uninterrupted Course of the Exchequer, two Imprest Rolls are to be made out for each Year; the one comprehending all Sums Imprest from the end of Trinity Term, to the end of Hilary Term; the other containing all such Sums from that time, to the end of Hilary Term, which Rolls are commonly called half Yearly Rolls, though improperly: They find, that by the ancient Course of the Exchequer, these Imprest Rolls being made out by the Auditor of the Receipt, are to be delivered by him to the Clerk of the Pells, whose Duty it is, to Examine and Sign them; and this being done, the Clerk of the Pells delivers them to the Remembrancer.

This Usage was by Degrees discontinued in the Reign of King Charles II. and the Remembrancer, or his Agent, used to come to the Office of the Auditor of the Receipt, and take away the Imprest Rolls from thence immediately : But in the time when the Earl of Rochester was Treasurer, the ancient Usage was restored, and he did order that the Imprest Rolls should be carefully Examined and Signed by the Clerk of the *Pells*; before they should be transmitted to the Remembrancer ; and accordingly, since that time, the ancient Custom has been observed, as well before, as since the Act of Parliament made in the Eighth and Ninth Year of His late Majesty, *For the better Observation of the Course antiently used in the Receipt of the Exchequer*, (that is to say,) the said half Yearly Rolls when made out and Signed by the Auditor, have been by him transmitted to the Clerk of the *Pells* ; and when the Clerk of the *Pells* has Examined and Signed them, He, or his Deputy, has delivered them to the Remembrancer, and this appears by the Remembrancer's Endorsement upon the Rolls. The Committee finds, That Charles Lord Hallifax has been Auditor of the Receipt from the Third of November, 1699. since which time six Imprest Rolls have been transmitted to the Remembrancer, and there is a seventh Roll now under Examination of the Office of the *Pells*, and no other Roll can be prepared till after the Twelfth of this Instant February.

Upon the whole Matter, the Committee are humbly of Opinion, that Charles Lord Hallifax, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, hath performed the Duty of his Office, in transmitting the ordinary Imprest Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, according to the ancient Custom of the *Exchequer*, and the Direction of the Act 8 and 9. *Gulielmi Tertii Regis*, Intituled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Course antiently used in the Receipt of the Exchequer*, and that he hath not been Guilty of any Neglect or Breach of Trust upon that Account.

Which Report being Read, as also the Examinations taken upon Oath by the Committee, as also the Dates and Endorsements of the several Imprest Rolls delivered by Mr. Barker, Deputy to the Queen's Remembrancer : It was proposed to agree with the Opinion of the Committee in this Report.

*Then the Question was put, whether this House will agree with the Opinion of the Committee in this Report? It was Resolved in the Affirmative.*

IT is Resolved and Declared, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled; that Charles Lord Hallifax, Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, hath performed the Duty of his Office, in transmitting the ordinary Imprest Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, according to the ancient Custom of the *Exchequer*, and the Direction of the Act 8 and 9. *Gulielmi Tertii Regis*, Intituled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Course antiently used in the Receipt of the Exchequer*, and that He hath not been Guilty of any Neglect or Breach of Trust upon that Account.

And further, the Committee find by the Certificates delivered to them



hem by Mr. Auditor Bridges, and by Mr. Moody, Deputy to the late Auditor Done, No. 1, 2, 3, That diverse Accountants have not passed or finished their Accounts during the three last Reigns, particularly the Accounts of the Navy are far behind. No Treasurer of the Navy have perfected his Accounts since the Year 1667, except the Earl of Danby, who was empowered by Privy-Seal to pass his Account for the time he was sole Treasurer of the Navy, (*viz.*) from the 14th of October 1671, to the 12th of July 1673, independent of former Accounts; by which means the Imprests standing out upon Sir Thomas Littleton's Account were dropt, and have been since Pardoned.

Since that time no Treasurer of the Navy has passed a Regular Account, not being Charged with the Imprests standing out upon preceding Accounts, nor had a final Discharge. Sir Edward Seymour's Accounts are declared to the first of January 1680, on which he was Indebted the Sum of 181241 l. 16s. 2d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . and he had an Allowance upon Bills of Imprests for the Sum of 1446090 l. 11s. 4d.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . but his final Account ending at Midsummer, 1681, being not declared and transmitted to the Pipe, no Process could all this Time Issue against the Persons who were accountable for this Money; and if in the space of 22 Years any of them have failed, or become Insolvent, the Sums that they ought to have repaid, are lost to the Publick, by the unreasonable delay in passing this Account.

That from Midsummer, 1681, to the 8th of April, 1689, the late Lord Falkland was Treasurer of the Navy, during which time no Account has passed, nor any Money paid by him upon Bills of Imprest has been brought to Account.

That by reason the two former Treasurers have not passed their Accounts, the Earl of Orford was oblig'd to have a Privy Seal to Impower him to pass his first Account, without being Charged with the Imprests made by Sir Ed. Seymour, and the Ld Falkland.

That the said Earl's Accounts are declared to the last of March, 1695, and his Accounts to the last of Decemb. 1698, are delivered to the Auditors, and will be ready for Declaration in a short time, but his Final Account is not yet pass'd the Navy Board.

That by a new Method of Accounting in the Navy, the Earl of Orford has had no Allowance of such Money as he had paid to divers Persons upon Bills of Imprests, and otherwise; which Method seems a very great hardship to the Accomptant, and too great an Indulgence to the said Persons, no Proceeding at Law being to be had against them, and the Treasurer appearing to be Indebted in great Sums, which he has paid.

Upon these Observations, the Committee conceive their must have been some great delays in Passing the Accounts of the Navy, which ought to be found out, and prevented for the future; and as one Means to forward the Accounts, they offer it as their Opinion, That the Comptroller of the Treasurer of the Navy his Accounts, and some other of the Commissioners of the Navy, should be Excus'd from any other Business of the Navy Board, and Employed only to Examine and Sign the Legers, and dispatch the Accounts of the Navy, till such time as they have brought up the Accounts that have been so long in Arrear, to the great loss of the Publick. And

And also that the Respective Persons who have had Money Imprested to them by Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy, may be set *insuper* from time to time in the proper Accounts of the said Treasurer, that so it may appear who is answerable to the Publick for those Sums.

The Committee do find, that antiently, and before the Restauration, by the Course of the Exchequer, Process did Issue, by directions from the Lord Treasurer, Minuted upon the General Imprest Rolls, the King's Remembrancer then attending him with the said Rolls; but ever since the Year 1663, that Method has been disused, and Process has Issued by Warrants from the Treasury, upon Certificates from the Auditors of Imprest, setting forth how far each Accountant was behind in his Accounts.

They find that the Orders made about Issuing Process by the Earl of Rochester when he was Treasurer (which seem to be the Foundation of this Observation made by the Commissioners) were never observed by the Remembrancer, there being no Entry of these Orders in his Office, nor do any of the Senior Clerks remember, that any such Orders were ever Transmitted to them. And if Process should go out every Issuable Term, it would be extremely vexatious to those Persons who are to Account Annually, and no Advantage to the Crown, because thereby they would be under Process, before it could be practicable for them to come upon their Accounts.

And whereas it is represented, That the Auditor of the Exchequer's Neglect in not making out the General Imprest Rolls half yearly, has been the Occasion of the great Prejudice to the Publick, by Persons not Accounting in due time, the Committee cannot but observe, That as for 40 Years past no Process has Issued upon these Rolls, so neither is it practicable to account by them, every Accountant having a particular Imprest Roll expressing the Sums he is Chargeable with at the Exchequer (during the time for which he then Accounts) without which the Auditors of Imprest cannot give him a proper Charge.

But the Committee are of opinion, that some more Effectual Method than is already in Practice, should be found out, as well for the Safety of the Publick, as for the Dispatch of the Accounts in General.

The Committee do agree with the Commissioners in their Observation in the second Paragraph, That the Voluntary Charge of the Pay-Master of the Army is under no Check, and they think it would be of use, if some proper Person were appointed to control the Accounts of the Pay-Master of the Army, and to Examine and sign his Voluntary Charge; and that the said Comptroller should from time to time Certifie to the Secretary at War, all Deductions that are to be made from the Establish'd Pay of the Forces, to the end that the same may be Specified and Deducted in every Debenture and Warrant for Clearings.

As to the third Paragraph, the Committee sent to the Commissioners, to explain their Observation in relation to allies, alledg'd by them to have been unnecessarily Struck, and reciv'd in Answer the Papers mark'd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Which not giving Satisfaction to the Committee, they desired a farther Explanation of these Papers,



Papers, whereupon the said Commissioners Transmitted two other Papers, the one dated the 16th, the other the 18th Instance; upon Consideration of all which, it appears to the Committee, that this Observation is not well Grounded.

For First the Commissioners conclude, That Interest might have been saved on the Tallies struck upon the first part of the Land Taxes, because the Produce of the said Aids was paid into the Exchequer, within 4 or 5 Months after the said Tallies were struck. But it appears to this Committee by a Paper marked No. 1. That the first part of all Land Taxes, from the Year 1692. have been Charg'd with large Sums, as well for repaying the Deficiencies of former Years, as to repay what was necessarily borrowed to carry on the Current Service, before the Acts passed, so that the first Tallies levied after the Acts passed, were postponed by these Transferences, and placed in a very remote Course of Payment, and the first Money paid in on the Acts, was applied to discharge Talleys that had been Struck many Months before.

And Secondly, it is well known, that Credit in those Years was at so low an Ebb, that, besides the Interest then running on Tallies, there wanted considerable Premiums to raise Money on 'em for the use of the Publick.

But the Committee finds that the Treasury, when it was in their Power, did take the opportunity of saving Interest to the Publick, particularly in the Case of the 2 Millions subscrib'd for the *East-India* Trade, upon which the whole might have been taken up at an Interest of 8 l. per Cent. Yet the Treasury Levied Tallies of Anticipation, without Interest upon it, and the Publick was put to no other Charge of Interest, than for the Sum of 62000 l. struck in Tallies, for a very pressing Service of the Navy, at an Interest of 6 Pounds per Cent. only, as appears by the Paper mark'd No. 2.

They also find, that some of the Loans which were obtain'd before the Land Taxes pass'd, and Transferred thereunto, have been of great Service to the Publick, by being applied to paying of Seamen, and saving the Charge of them during the Winter; and it particularly appears, that out of Loans procured on Credit of the Exchequer, in the Year 1697, upon the Conclusion of the Peace, there were 51000 Men, of the Forces then in the King's Pay, Discharged or Disbanded before the Parliament gave any Supply, as appears by the Papers, No. 1. 2. and several Ships were in like manner put out of Pay, whereby there was a very great Sum saved to the Nation.

As to the particular Instances given by the said Commissioners, of Tallies struck Unnecessarily, the Committee Observe.

First, That the said Commissioners by their Paper No. 1. do Charge the 2d. 4s. Aid, with more than was actually lent thereupon, by 118969 l. 11  $\frac{3}{4}$  d. as appears by the Account mark'd (A.)

Secondly, As to the Sum of 622096 l. 13 s. Transferred to the 3d. 4s. Aid, mentioned in their Paper, No. 2. it was all applied to the use of the Navy; and Army and there was that Necessity for borrowing it before any Supply could be Granted, that the King was contented to pay the Interest thereof (Amounting to 4840 l. 13s. 10d.) out of his own Revenue, and the Publick was not Charg'd



Charg'd with any Interest, but from the time it was Transferr'd to the Aid, as appears by the Papers, marked (B. C.)

*Thirdly*, As to the 300000 l. borrowed on the Customs, mention'd in their Paper, No. 3. the same was all lent by the Bank. at 5l. per Cent. and it was thought at that time a very great Service, to procure any Money upon a publick Fund at that Rate.

*Fourthly*, The Commissioners Paper No. 4. differs from their own Explanation thereof, 80000 l. and the Account they give of the Application of the Tallies therein mentioned, seems to be an intricate mistake, as appears by the paper marked (D)

*Fifthly*, As to the 200000 l. Loans on Malt, mentioned in the Paper No. 5. they appear to have been chiefly Applied to the Service of his Majesty's Family, at the time he was going Abroad, and the Interest on them was so far from being Unnecessary, that it did not hinder the Tallies struck thereupon from going at a large Discount.

*Sixthly*, The Committee find an Error of 11760. l. in the Commissioners Paper No. 6, as appears by the Account mark'd (E.) The Committee observing, that no great Debt has been brought upon the Nation by striking Tallies unnecessarily, as is suggested by the said Commissioners; they sent an Order to the Treasury for an Account of the Supplies that had been given from the 5th of *Novem.* 1688, to the end of the Year, 1697, that they might know how far the same have answered the Publick Occasions, or proved Deficient of the Sums that the Parliament intended to give: And they do find by the Accounts marked *A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H.* that the Supplies given in the Respective Years have fallen short, and been deficient of answering the Sums voted and intended to be granted the Sum of 5717225 l. 10s. 0½ d. and the Committee conceive that these Deficiencies have been the great Occasion of the Debts owing to the Army, Navy, and other Publick Offices.

Besides these Deficiencies of the Supplies which have occasioned the great Arrears that are due in several Offices, the Committee take Notice, that there have been great Deficiencies in the Produce of the Funds, which have fallen very much short of answering so much Money as it was Estimated they would produce, whereby the Tallies authorized to be struck thereupon, have not been paid off within the time for which they were first Granted; which has occasioned the long Continuance of many Taxes, and Supplies to make the Deficiencies of others: These Deficiencies in the Year 1697. amounted to the sum of 5160459 l. 14s. 9 d. ½ and were provided for by an Act which passed 8 & 9 *Gulielmi*, Intituled, *An Act for making Good Deficiencies, &c.* And in the last Year, there were more of the same Nature, amounting in very near three Millions, provided for by an Act passed *Primo Annæ*, Intituled, *An Act for making Good Deficiencies, &c.* And these Deficiencies, viz. of the Supplies, (whereby the Money actually given each Year, fell short of the Expence in that Year, as it was Settled and Agreed in Parliament) and the Deficiencies of the Funds (whereby the Money actually paid in on the Aids, fell short of the Sums allowed to be borrowed thereupon) seem to have been the real Occasion of the great Debt the Nation at present Labours under.

As to the Fourth Paragraph, the Committee do find that this Duty of 25 *l. per Cent.* on *French Goods* was granted to his late Majesty, His late Heirs and Successors, for 21 Years, and was Intended rather as a Prohibition than an Aid; and they conceive his M. might make use thereof for the the Uses of the Civil Government, till the same was particularly Appropriated by Parliament: The same may be said of the 22<sup>d</sup> *per Pound* weight on *East India Silks*, and the Seizures mentioned in the next Paragraph, especially since His M. had been Graciously pleased to apply near 3 Millions out of his Revenues to the Occasion of the War, as appears *per Paper, No 6.*

But the Committee cannot forbear taking Notice of the manner of Expression used by the Commissioners in the Fifth Paragraph: They say the whole Produce of the first of these (*viz. 22 d. per Pound Weight on East-India Silks*) to the time it was Appropriated, was applied to secret Service, and to the Discharge of a Pension: The whole Produce was 784 *l. 8 s. 7 d.* whereof 750 *l.* was paid to the Dutcheß of *Grafton* on her Pension, and 34 *l. 8 s. 7 d.* to Mr. *Lowndes* for Secret Service.

The Committee find there has been such Allowances made as are mentioned in the Sixth Paragraph; and they think it very unreasonable that the Charges of Law Suits for determining the Rights of Officers should be placed to the Kings Account.

The Committee sent a Coppy of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Paragraphs to the late Agents for Taxes, and have received their Answers in Writing; by which it appears, that of about 24000000 under their Care and Inspection, there is the Sum of 64284 *l. 2 s. 7 d.* now in Arrear, and they say, 'tis hardly possible so much as 15000 *l.* should be lost.

The Committee do not agree with the Commissioners in the 12th Paragraph; they think the Cash of the Paymasters may be as safely lodged in the Bank, as kept in their private Houses, and may be more convenient for making their Payments.

As to the 13th and 14th Paragraphs, relating to the Auditor of the Exchequer, the Committee have Examined divers Officers of the Exchequer upon Oath, and do find that no Auditor of the Exchequer, except the Lord *Halifax*, has, for above 40 Years last past, Examined the Tellers Vouchers, that neither Sir *Robert Fye*, Sir *Robert Long*, or Sir *Robert Howard* did ever do it, either since the Orders made by the *Earl of Rochester* in 1685 or since the late Act of Parliament.

It appear'd to the Committee that an Examination of the Vouchers once in 3 Months, as is prescribed by the said Orders, or by the Act, would be Ineffectual, and no Security to the Publick; the Tellers having an Allowance in the Weekly Certificates of all Payments directed by the Auditor upon them, whether the Parties have come for their Money or not, and the Sum so directed being discharged out of the Certificate, and made liable to the demand of the Party, it was pretended there was no failure in the Payment, but there happening to be some stop in the Payments upon the Recoinage of the Money, the Treasury appointed two Persons at the Salary of 500 *l. per Annum*, to Examine the Tellers Payments; who continued to Examine them once in Week, till the Lord *Halifax* came to be Auditor, and then the Treas-



fury to save this 500 *l. per Annum* to the King, put this Business upon him ; since that time he has been more than ordinary Careful and Diligent in Examining the Tellers Vouchers, and securing the *Out-Cash*, which is a Name used in the *Exchequer*, for the Money remaining in the Hands of the Teller, after it is directed by the Auditor, and not paid away by the Teller : This formerly was an inconsiderable Sum, but by increase of Business in the *Exchequer*, has been of late Years generally 40 or 50000 *l.* at a time, remaining in the hands of each Tellers Clerk, without any Comptrol.

But the present Auditor thinking this was too great a Sum to be trusted in that manner, made a new Regulation, to prevent any Loss that might happen thereby to the Publick, and has constantly employ'd a Clerk to Examine the Vouchers of the Tellers every Day ; and all the Money that is not paid away that Day is lock'd up in Chests with three Locks ; whereof the Clerk of the Peils and the Deputy Chamberlain keep two Keys, and the Teller a third ; and the Committee are of Opinion, this has been a great Security to the Publick Treasure.

They likewise find it has been the constant practice amongst the Tellers, since the first granting the Annuities, to issue all the Money directed on them to *Robert Squibb*, who, together with three other Persons, were Intrusted by the Tellers, under good Security, to pay it to the respective Proprietors.

That the Tellers kept a Book on purpose, in which the Receipts of the said *Squibb* were Entred ; that upon the Auditor's Examination of the Vouchers for the Payments upon the Annuities, the Tellers produced the Receipt of *Squibb*, as had always been done, to Vouch their having paid by the Hands of those intrusted by them, so much upon the Annuities as was allowed them in the Weekly Certificates. And the Committee conceive the Auditor has discharged his Trust, if he sees that the Sum of the Receipts produced agree with the Payments allowed to the Teller ; it being in most Cases impossible for him to know, whether the Voucher, which the Teller shews him, be a true and legal Voucher.

It is the Duty of the Tellers not to part with any of the King's Treasure, without taking a Receipt to discharge the King ; and therefore their Vouchers, after Examination, remain in their own Hands, because they are to be answerable for them, both the Parties concerned, and to the Publick.

They likewise find, that in the Year 1693, the Salaries mentioned in this Observation, were given to the respective Officers, for themselves, and their Clerks, which has been paid out of the Surplus of the Duties, at the end of each Year, which was granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors ; and the same have been paid to all the present Officers of the *Exchequer*, to *Christmas* last.

As to the remaining Paragraphs, relating to the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office, and the Commissioners of the Customs, the Committee desire to be referred to the Answers in Writing delivered in by the respective Commissioners, not having had time to enter into a particular Examination of them ; but as far as the Committee can Judge, upon reading over the Answer of the Commissioners of the Customs, no material Observations made by the



Commissioners of Accounts, seem to be well Examined, and rightly Grounded.

*Die Jovis, 250 Februarii, 1702.*

His Grace the Duke of Somerset Reported the Address, Resolutions and Observations, to which the House agreed; and Ordered, That the Lords with White Staves do present the said Address to Her Majesty, and lay the said Resolution and Observations before Her Majesty, for Her Majesties Consideration.

*The LORDS Address to Her Majesty, about the Navy,*  
May 2d 1703.

WE your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, humbly acquaint your Majesty, that we are informed by a Committee of our own Body, to whom we referred the Consideration of several Papers delivered into this House from the Admiralty-Office, relating to the present Condition of the Navy, that they had desired his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England, to cause to be laid before their Lordships an Account in Writing, what Number of Ships fit for Home-Service, may be got Ready and Manned within twenty Days: To which the said Committee received in Answer, a Paper, Entituled, *A List of such Ships of Her Majesties as are now at Home in Sea-Pay; with an Account which of them are designed on Foreign Service, and what Number of Men they want to make up their Allow'd Complements, according to the last Musters.*

Whereby it appears, That Sixty two Ships, from the Second to the Sixth Rate, are now designed for the Home-Service, which want the Number of 3149 Men, to make up their Allowed Complements; and that One and Thirty Ships, from the Second to the Sixth Rate, designed on Foreign Service, want the Number of 2332 Men, to make up their Allowed Complements; to which is added in the Close of the said Paper, that by the foregoing List it will appear, that several of the Ships are in want of considerable Numbers of Men to make up their Complements; their Captains have Press-Warrants, with strict Orders, to Endeavour to get what Men they can, but it is very uncertain by what time they will be able to get such a Number as will put them into a Condition to proceed to Sea, and for that Reason it is impossible to inform the said Committee how many of them can be got Ready and Manned for Home-Service in Twenty Days.

Which we having taken into our Serious Consideration, and judging it highly Necessary, though at present by Reason of the great Want of Men, the Allowed Complements for the whole Number of Ships cannot be depended on; yet, that there should be a Strength at Sea for the Defence of the Kingdom in this Conjunction, do think it an indispensable Duty incumbent on us to make this humble Application to your Majesty desiring that you would be pleased to give Speedy and Effectual Orders, that such a Number of Ships proper for the Home-Service may be forthwith got Ready and Manned, as may be Competent to provide for the Security of the Nation, and protect the Trade of it, together with a regular Convoy for the Coasters and Colliers; without which we conceive

these Matters of so great Importance to the Safety of your Majesty, and the Peace of the Kingdom, as well as the Naval Stores, and such Ships of War as cannot be immediately fitted out to Sea, lie daily Exposed to any Insult from your Majesties Enemies.

Her MAJESTIES Answer.

My LORDS,

**I** Am glad you find no greater a Number of Seamen wanting at this Season of the Year, to compleat the Manning of the Fleet: For which, I hope, such effectual Methods are already taken, that no Service shall be disappointed either Abroad or at Home, which is necessary for the Security and Advantage of the Kingdom, or the Protection and Encouragement of Trade.

*The COMMONS Address of Thanks to the Queen, for Her Speech at the Opening of the Session, 1703.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE** your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, do humbly Return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your Majesties most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We are truly sensible of your Majesties earnest Endeavours to bring the War to a Glorious and Speedy Conclusion, of which your Majesty has given Us so fair a Prospect by your great Wisdom and Conduct, in engaging the King of Portugal, and the Duke of Savoy in your Alliance, for Recovering the Monarchy of Spain from the House of Bourbon, and Restoring it to the House of Austria.

We do most gratefully acknowledge your Majesties singular Care in the good Management and Application of the Publick Money, whereby your Majesties Exchequer hath a greater Credit in this so Expensive a War, than was ever known in the most Flourishing Times of Peace: And your most Signal and unparalleled Grace and Goodness to your People, in contributing out of your own Revenue towards the publick Service, particularly your Majesties most seasonable Assistance to the Circle of *Suabia*.

The many Blessings we enjoy under your Majesties most Auspicious Reign, and your tender Regard to the general Welfare and Happiness of your Subjects, justly require our utmost Returns of Duty and Gratitude. And your Majesty may be assured, That your faithful Commons will Support your Majesty in your Alliances, and effectually enable your Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, to which nothing can more contribute than a firm Union among ourselves: We therefore crave leave further to assure your Majesty, that we will, according to your Majesties Desire, carefully avoid any Heats or Divisions, that may give Encouragement to the Common Enemies of the Church and State.

Her MAJESTIES Answer.

Gentlemen,

**I** Am very well pleased with your Assurances of supporting Me in the present War, and your kind Acknowledgments of my Endeavours to bring it to a happy Conclusion.

You may assure your Selves, I shall always pursue the true Interest of the Kingdom, and omit Nothing that may Promote the general Welfare of my People.

The

*The LORDS Address upon the same Occasion.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do offer up our hearty Acknowledgements to Almighty God, for the Preservation of your Royal Person, so Essential to the Happiness of your People, and the Safety of *Europe*.

We see, with the greatest Satisfaction, the Zeal with which your Majesty espouses the Publick Interest, which carries you even *beyond the Obligations of your Treaties*, in Defence of the *House of Austria*, against the *Usurpations of the House of Bourbon*, and the glorious *Restitution of that Family to the Monarchy of Spain*, which, we have great Reason to expect from the late Alliances with the *King of Portugal*, will be chiefly owing to your Majesty's *Arms and Assistance*.

Your Majesty may depend upon Security at Home in the Love of your People; our Persons and Fortunes shall ever be ready to defend you upon all Occasions: And your Majesty may therefore, with the greater Safety and Glory, send your Fleets and Armies Abroad in Defence of your Allies.

The happy Declaration of the Duke of *Savoy* for the Common Interest, gives your Majesty a seasonable Opportunity, to shew your Compassion and Concern for those *Protestants* in the South of *France*, who lie under the heaviest Persecution and Oppression.

We lament for our selves, and others, the unavoidable Expences of the War, but have Reason to thank God and your Majesty, that we are free from all the other Calamities of it, having almost nothing else to wish for, (*being secured of a Protestant Succession*) but your Long and Happy Reign over us. And we shall most willingly pay our Proportion of Taxes, encouraged by your Royal Generosity for the Ease of your People, and by the frugal Management of what is given, being sensible, there is no better way to save the Wealth of the Nation, than by *carrying on the War at this time with the utmost Vigour*.

Your Majesty may expect from us a most ready Compliance with all your Desires, so justly merited by your Care of the general Wellfare and Happiness of your People, extended even to the Poorest and Meanest of your Subjects.

This appears yet more eminently in that earnest and pressing Recommendation to your Parliament of *Union and Peace* amongst themselves: And we in the most solemn Manner, assure your Majesty, That we will not only avoid, but oppose whatsoever may tend to create any Disquiet, or Disunion amongst your Subjects.

We shall never be wanting in any part of our Duty towards supporting your Majesty's Honour and your Allies, not doubting but Almighty God will prosper your Majesty's Arms, so gloriously employ'd to protect all those whom the *Ambition of the French King* would Oppress.



*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** Am extremely sensible of the particular Concern you express for me in this Address, and of your great Zeal for the Common-Cause of Europe.

I rely very much upon the Assurances you give me of your Duty and Affection, and shall always use my best Endeavours to establish the Safety and Happiness of the Kingdoms.

*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN  
about the Great Storm.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, do humbly beg leave to express the great Sense this House has of the Calamity fallen upon the Kingdom, by the late Violent Storm, and to assure your Majesty that we cannot see any Diminution of your Majesty's Royal Navy, without making Provision to repair the same. Wherefore we beseech your Majesty, that you will immediately give Direction for repairing this Loss, and for Building such Capital Ships as your Majesty, out of your great Wisdom, shall think fit. And we assure your Majesty, that at our next meeting, this House will effectually make good that Expence, and will now give Dispatch in raising the Supplies already Voted, for making good your Majesty's Treaties with the King of Portugal, and all your Majesty's other Allies, and will consider of effectual Ways for promoting of Trade, for Manning your Majesty's Navy-Royal, and for Encourageing the Seamen: And we humbly request of your Majesty, that in the mean time, you will be graciously pleased to think of some Provision for the Families of those Seamen who have been lost out of your Majesty's Ships in the Storm, until this House can provide for the same.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Return you many Thanks for the Assurances you give me of your dispatching the necessary Supplies for carrying on the War, and of your making good the Expence of the Damage happen'd to the Navy by the late Storm: For the Repairing of which I shall use all possible Diligence and Application, and with great Hopes of seeing it speedily effected, by the Blessing of God, and your kind Assistance.

I shall carefully comply with what you desire for Relieving the Families

*Families of such poor Seamen as have perished in the Storm, and always concur with you readily in promoting the Publick Welfare:*

*The COMMONS Address of Thanks to Her Majesty for Her Speech relating to the Scotch Conspiracy.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, do return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We are truly sensible of your Majesty's great Goodness, and of the Confidence you repose in us, by Communicating the Discovery of the ill-Practices and Designs that have been carried on in Scotland, by Emissaries from France, whereby we have an Opportunity to repeat our Unanimous Resolutions, to stand By, and support your Majesty, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, as limited by Law, against all Pretenders, and all your Majesty's Enemies whatsoever.

We want Words to express to your Majesty the Detestation we have of any Conspiracies, and Attempts to disturb the Peace and Prosperity of your Happy Government, under which we must think our Security sufficiently provided for, since your Majesty has been pleased to give such Directions as may prevent all ill-Consequences from them.

It is great Satisfaction to us to find, That the Supplies we have already given are so acceptable to your Majesty. We shall go on with the same Readiness and Zeal to dispatch the remainder of them, that we may enable your Majesty to give the speedier Assistance to your Allies, and to Defeat the malicious Designs of your Enemies.

Your faithful Commons can never have the least Distrust of your Majesty's Vigilance and Care for the Preservation of the Protestant Interest in General, of the Monarchy, and the Church of England, as by Law establish'd. And we humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will never be Discouraged, but will continue Incessant in our Endeavours by all proper Methods to transmit them securely settled to Posterity.

*Her MAJESTY'S Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Am very well pleased with your Assurances of dispatching the Supplies, and with the other Parts of this Address, in which you express so much Duty and Readiness to Support, and to Trust

*You may depend upon my Willingness to join my Endeavours with you, in Securing to Posterity the Protestant Succession in the Monarchy, and the Church of England as it is by Law Established.*

*The LORDS Address upon the same Occasion.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, Return our most Humble Acknowledgments your Majesty, for your Gracious Condescension, in promising to communicate to us those Informations you have received, of the ill Practices of your Majesties and our Enemies in *Scotland*.

And we doubt not, but the Zeal this House hath shewed for having the Persons Secured, and their Designs brought to Light, has been very Acceptable to Your Majesty.

We Rely upon your Majesty, That you will give such Directions as may effectually prevent all pernicious Designs: And we trust in God Almighty's Goodness, That, that Watchful Providence, which has discovered the wicked Plot so Seasonably, will likewise prosper all your Majesty's Counsels and good Intentions.

We Reckon all our Concerns, but chiefly the Greatest of all, the *Protestant Religion*, to be very Safe under your Majesty's tender Care and wise Administration: And we will, by our utmost Zeal, Maintain the Rights of the Crown and the Church of *England*, in all such Ways as may best Answer your Majesty's pious Designs, and may most promote the Good and Happiness of all your Subjects. We desire not to let our Thoughts go beyond your Majesty's Person to a future Security, but as 'tis Necessary for your Majesty's Preservation, as well as for Settling the Minds of all your Good Subjects, who look on the Protestant Succession as your Majesty's *best Security*, as well as their own.

*Her MAJESTY'S Answer.*

**My Lords,**

**I** Am very glad to find that the Communication I made to this Parliament has been so acceptable to you.

I make no doubt of the Zeal of the House of Lords, nor shall my Own ever be wanting to Secure my People from Dangers, to Promote their Good and Happiness, to Establish the Church of *England*, and the Protestant Succession to all Posterity.



*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN about  
Preserving Her Prerogative.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to lay before your Majesty the great and just Concern we are under, to see any Violation of your Royal Prerogative.

Your faithful Commons believe the Administration of the Government best secured when it is left to your Majesty, with whom the Law has entrusted it; and have so firm a Dependence upon your Majesty's Affection to your People, and your great Wisdom, That they can never apprehend so little Danger from any Conspiracy, as when the Examination thereof is under your Majesty's Directions.

We are therefore surprized to find, That when several Persons, suspected of Treasonable Practices against your Majesty, were taken into Custody by your Messengers, in Order to be Examined; the Lords, in Violation of the known Laws of the Land, have wrested them out of your Majesty's Hands, and without your Majesty's Leave or Knowledge, in a most extraordinary Manner, taken the Examination of them solely to themselves; whereby a due Enquiry into the evil Practices and Designs against your Majesty's Person and Government may in great Measure be obstructed.

Your Loyal Commons do therefore most earnestly desire your Majesty, to suffer no Diminution of that Prerogative, which, during your Majesty's Reign, they are confident will always be exerted for the Good of your People.

And we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, That as we are resolved, by timely and effectual Supplies, to enable your Majesty to carry on the War, which you have so gloriously begun, so we will, to the utmost of our Power, support your Majesty in the Exercise of your just Prerogative at Home, and the Asserting of it against all Invasions whatsoever.

*Her M A J E S T Y's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Have had the Satisfaction to find, that the matter which may have occasion'd this Address, is now at an End. I return you my Thanks for the Concern you express for my Prerogative, and for the repeated Assurances of making the Supplies effectual, which will be greatly for the Honour and Advantage of the Kingdom. I shall be careful not to give Way to any Invasion of the Prerogatives of the Crown, or of the Rights and Liberties of the People.

*The Representation of the LORDS in Vindication  
of themselves from the COMMONS Address,  
relating to Her Suffering no Diminution of Her  
Prerogative.*

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,

**WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, find ourselves under an unhappy Necessity of making this our humble Application to the Throne, upon Occasion of an Address presented to your Majesty by the House of Commons the 23d Day of December last, and since that Time publish'd to the whole Nation in Print; by which the House of Lords is charg'd with the Violation of your Royal Prerogative, and of the known Laws of the Land; with Wrestling Persons suspected of Treasonable Practices, and taken into Custody by Messengers, out of your Majesty's Hands, without your Leave or Knowledge, and in a most extraordinary Manner taking the Examination of them solely to themselves; whereby a due Enquiry into the evil Practices and Designs against your Majesty's Person and Government might in great measure be obstructed. And they conclude their Address by most earnestly desiring your Majesty to suffer no Diminution of your Prerogative, and promise to support you in the Asserting it against all Innovations whatsoever. It is not possible for us to remain silent under this heavy Charge, so unjustly, and without the least Ground or Colour endeavour'd to be fix'd upon the whole Body of the Peers, which tending directly to create an ill Opinion of us in your Majesty, puts us under an inevitable Necessity of Vindicating both the Legality and Dutiful Manner of our Proceeding.

The Expressions in the Address of the House of Commons are so very *Harsh* and *Undecent*, that we may truly affirm the like was never used, of the House of Peers in any Age, nor even by that Assembly, which under the Name of the House of Commons, took upon them not only to abolish the House of Lords, but to destroy the Monarchy. We shall carefully avoid making Returns of that Kind: We consider too much what we owe to Ourselves; and we know too well the profound Respect due to your Royal Person, to let any Provocation Transport us so, as to use Words unfit to be offer'd by us to our Sovereign.

The Matter of this Address is no less injurious to us than the Terms. There was not the least Occasion for a just Objection to any Part of our Conduct in that Business to which the Address relates: The Proceeding was strictly justifiable by the known Laws and Customs of Parliament; it was carry'd on with the utmost Respects to your Majesty, and with true Zeal for the Safety of your Person and Government; all that was done was agreed to by the concurrent Opinion of the House, without the least Objection



from any of our Members, who have the Honour of *Serving* your Majesty in your great *Offices* and *Employments*.

We humbly represent to your Majesty, that by the known Laws and Custom of Parliaments, the House of Peers has an *undoubted Right*, in Cases where they *conceive* it to be for the *Good* and *Safety* of your Majesty, and the Kingdom, to take *Examinations* of Persons charged with *Criminal Matters*, whether such Persons be then *in Custody* or *not*, and also to order the Persons so to be examin'd, to be *taken into Custody* of your Majesty's *Sworn Officers* Attending the House, during such Examination; or to *commit* them to any other *safe Custody* that they shall think proper; and to *restrain*, if they see Cause, from having *Access* to, or *Communication* with them: The House of Lords has exercis'd this Right from Time to Time, as Occasions have requir'd without Objection. Our Records are fill'd with *Precedents* which *warrant* our Claim in every Part of it, and we presume to affirm to your Majesty, That the drawing this *Right* into Question at any Time, cannot but be of dangerous Consequence to the *Liberties* and *Safety* of the People, and to the Constitution of the Government, as tending to *avoid* or *render*, in great measure, *ineffectual* the Enquiries of Parliaments, which are so *necessary*, especially where many and Great Persons are engag'd in dangerous Designs against the Government; or where *ill Ministers* abuse their Favour towards the Oppressing or Enslaving of the People. Your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness makes us secure at present against all Influences of that Kind, and we unanimously and heartily pray we may long enjoy the Blessing of your Reign. But if it happens in future Times, that ill Men should gain too great a Degree of *Favour* with our Princes; how easy will it be for them to *Stifle* or *Defeat* all Parliamentary *Enquiries* into their Crimes? For, if the being in *Prison*, or in the Hands of a *Messenger*, will protect Men from being *Examined* in the House of Lords, or from being put into the Custody of the *proper Officers* of the House, during the *Examination*, and debar'd from *Conversing* with others; it will certainly be always in the Power of *Favourites* to cause those who can be *Witnesses* against them, as well as the *Accomplices* of their Designs to be taken into Custody: And if Persons in Custody are out of the *reach* of the House of Lords, who are the Hereditary Councillors of the Crown, and in whom a *Judicial Power* is Lodged by the *Constitution*, it is not to be imagin'd that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of *Examining*, *Committing*, or *Restraining* them.

No House of Commons, till now, has given Countenance to this dangerous Opinion, which does so directly tend to the rendering ill Ministers *safe* from the Examination of Parliaments: And we are perswaded no House of Commons *hereafter* will assert such a Notion, because they are not wont easily to part with a Power they have *assum'd*; and it is certain, that they have several Times taken upon them to *exercise* an Authority *like that* which they have so severely *reflected* on in their Address.



This Consideration gave us the greater Astonishment, to find our Proceeding represented in the strange Terms of *Wresting Prisoners out of your Majesty's Hands, and taking the Examination of them solely to Ourselves*. We believe the Ordering Persons to be examin'd in that High Court, where your Majesty is always present in Consideration of Law, and in that Great Council where you may be present in your Royal Person, as often as you please, will never be thought an *Exclusion* of your Majesty from the Examinations, if that was intended to be insinuated, by saying, We had taken the Examination *solely* to Ourselves. Having thus laid before your Majesty what it is we claim and must insist on, as the indisputable Right of the House of Peers; which was never thought in the Time of your Royal Ancestors to be prejudicial to the *Just Prerogatives* of the Crown, and which is manifestly necessary for securing the *Liberties* of your People, whereof we are assur'd your Majesty will have an equal Care; We humbly beg leave to lay before you a short State of the particular Matter of Fact relating to these Prisoners, not doubting but when the whole Proceeding is known to your Majesty, it will be approved not only as *Lawful*, but every way *Respectful* to your Majesty.

On *Tuesday*, the 14th of *December*, the House of Lords was inform'd, that several Persons had been seiz'd by the *Custom-House* Officers on the Coast of *Suffex*, as they came from *France*, and that amongst them there was one *Boucher*, who was capable of making considerable Discoveries, having been in Arms in the *French Service* for many Years, and *Aid de Camp* to the late Duke of *Henrick*, who stands attainted of High-Treason, and who had been secretly in *England* several Times before; that it was probable, if he was strictly examin'd, he might be brought to Confess, since he saw his Life in apparent Danger; but that he was a bold Man, and likely to attempt an *Escape* on that very Account, if he was not carefully look'd after; and the House was also told, that there was a general *Remissness* both in the Taking, Searching, and Looking to such Prisoners, which did afterwards appear very evidently in the Examinations that were taken. Upon this Information, the Earl of *Nottingham*, your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, acquainted the House, that he had not heard of *Boucher's* Name particularly, but had sent Messengers to bring one *Ogilby*, and the other Prisoners who had been apprehended by the *Custom-House* Officers, to Town, and that he believ'd the Messengers would do their Duty, but he would not be answerable for them.

After this Account of the Prisoners, and of what had been done in Order to secure them, the House thought themselves oblig'd, in Duty to your Majesty, and for the publick Safety, at a Time when the Kingdom is engag'd in an open War with *France*, and that there are too just Grounds to apprehend the dangerous Practices of *French* Emissaries, to make an humble Address to your Majesty, that Particular Care might be taken for Securing the Person of *BOUCHER*, and of those who were taken with him, and that none might be suffer'd to speak with them till they were examin'd.

The

The next Day your Majesty's Gracious Answer to this Address was reported to the House, *That Care had been taken to secure the Prisoners, and that your Majesty would give Orders that no Body should speak with them till they were Examined.* Thereupon the Lords enter'd into a farther Consideration of the Importance of this Matter, and Conceiving nothing to be more likely to bring Prisoners, who had forfeited their Lives, to a full Discovery of the Truth, than to find themselves under the Enquiry of a Parliament, they thought it would be of publick Service for them to *take Examinations* of these Persons, and accordingly an Order was made, That no Persons should speak with the Prisoners, till they had appear'd at the Bar of the House.

On the 16th Day, the Earl of Nottingham informing the House of Lords, That the Prisoners were brought to Town; the Usher of the *Black-Rod* was order'd to take them into his Custody, in Order to their Examination, and to keep them *separate*, and in *close Custody*, (as your Majesty had before directed) and it being thought most proper, from the Nature of the Thing, that the Examination should be by a *Committee* of Lords, rather than the whole House, it was resolv'd accordingly.

We beg leave to mention to your Majesty a Matter of Fact, which satisfied the Lords, that their Resolutions to take the Examinations of *Boucher*, and the Persons apprehended with him, was neither *Unknown*, nor *Disagreeable* to your Majesty: On the same Day when that was order'd, being the 15th of *December*, the Lords resolv'd to Examine Sir *John Maclean*, a very dangerous Person, as was represented to the House, who then stood committed in the Hands of a Messenger, and for that purpose order'd him to be brought to the House the next Day, having, as they then thought, very *good Grounds* to believe it might prove of *great Service* to your Majesty. Sir *John Maclean* was brought to the House according to the Order, but your Majesty being pleas'd so far to take Notice of this Order, as to signify to the House, by the Lord Steward, *That Sir John Maclean had been in great Part Examined already, and that your Majesty thought it not proper to have that Business taken out of the way of Examination it was then in, but that your Majesty would in a short Time communicate it to the House:* The Lords immediately acquiesc'd in your Majesty's Opinion, and sent back Sir *John Maclean* to the Place from whence he was brought. It was with this Disposition of Mind the Lords acted in this whole Matter, and if your Majesty, who, no Doubt, had the same Notice of both Orders, had thought any *other Method of Examination* of *Boucher*, and the Persons taken with him, more proper, than of the Lords, they had Reason to conclude your Majesty would have *Intimated* it at the same Time, and most certainly the House would have had a *like Deference* for your Royal Judgment, in that Instance also.

The Lords Committees appointed to examine the Prisoners, proceeded with all imaginable Dispatch, and made their Report to the House on the 21st of *December*. Upon Consideration of the Report,



Report, the House found it requisite to commit *Boucher* to the Prison of *Newgate* for High-Treason; and the Lords Committees having submitted to the Judgment of the House, whether several Parts of the Examinations, referred to in their Report, should be *laid open* to the House, or put into another way of being *further Enquired into*, or *Prosecuted*: The House, out of a full Assurance they had, that when the Matter should be laid before your Majesty, you would certainly give such Orders thereupon, as were every way suitable to your Royal Prudence, and Tender Care of the Publick Safety, did unanimously Resolve, without so much as suffering those Parts of the Report to be laid Open to the House, *That an Humble Address should be made from the House to your Majesty, by the Lord Steward and the D. of Somerset*, (Two of the Lords of the Committee, to whom the Examination had been referred) *laying Before your Majesty the whole Report, with all Matters relating thereto, and humbly desiring your Majesty to give Order, that Boucher should be Prosecuted by Mr. Attorney-General, for High-Treason, and that as to the Commitment, Prosecution, or Discharge of other Prisoners mentioned in the Report, you would be pleased to give such Directions as should seem most proper to your Royal Wisdom.* Thus, as the whole Affair was enter'd upon, out of Zeal for your Majesty's Preservation, and the Safety of the Kingdom, and was carry'd on, and concluded with all possible Respect to you; so we had the Comfort to rest assured, That our Behaviour was no less Graciously accepted by your Majesty, from the Answer you were pleased to make the same Day to our last Address on this Subject, and which was Reported to us on the 22d of December, by the Duke of Somerset, whereby your Majesty was pleased to signify to the House, with your accustomed Goodness, *That you would give Order for every Thing as the Lords had desired.*

Madam, This is a true and just Account of our Proceedings, which have been so strangely Misrepresented, and to which no Exception can possibly be taken by any Persons rightly informed. For as we had your Royal Approbation of all that was done, so the House of Commons could have no Pretence of Objection, if they had taken the Usual Parliamentary Methods of desiring to be informed of what we had done, and of the Grounds of our Proceedings, before they had approach'd your Majesty with such a Representation of them.

Their carrying this Unprecedented Address to your Majesty, in so hasty a Manner, gives us almost as great Trouble, as the hard Usage we find in it.

The ancient, known, and, indeed, only effectual Method of preserving a good Correspondence between the Two Houses of Parliament, has been by Conferences. If at any time either House conceiv'd they had a reasonable Ground to Object against the Proceedings of the other, Conferences have been desired, and the Matter in Debate between them fair Discuss'd, and thereby Mistakes have been declared for the most Part, and a good Understanding cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserved; which is always highly



ly necessary in the Nature of our Constitution, but more especially Necessary in this Time of *War and Danger*.

Had the House of Commons thought fit to have pursued this Method upon this Occasion, we should have been able to have given them *entire Satisfaction*, not only of the *Lawfulness* of all we had done, but of the *Just and Weighty* Ground upon which we took the Examinations of these Persons into our own Hands; or at least, if they could have *convinced* us of any *Mistake*, we should have given them any *reasonable Satisfaction*.

But, without making any such previous Step, the House of Commons have made an Appeal directly to the Throne, against the House of Lords, and charged them, tho' most unjustly, with Attempts of the Highest Nature. Nothing like this was *ever done before*, and out of our hearty Concern for the *Preservation* of our *Happy Constitution*, we hope the same will *never be done again*. We know your Royal Heart is immoveably fixed on preserving the Liberties of your People, and transmitting them entire to Posterity; but if, in after Times, the Houses of Parliament should be *Appealing* against one another to the *Crown*, (for if such a Course be *justifiable* in the House of Commons, the same Method may be taken by the Lords) as your Majesty is now sensible how great Difficulties it *necessarily* brings upon a good Prince; so it is easie to foresee (and we cannot think of it, without Terror) how fatal the Consequences may be in the Reign of an *ill-designing* Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it, for utterly subverting the best Ordered Form of Government in the World. There are Examples Abroad, where Proceedings of this kind have Ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People, which makes us more apprehend the Beginning of them among our selves. Your Majesty's great Judgement cannot but readily discern, whether it does Naturally tend for *One House* of Parliament to be *exciting*, and earnestly *desiring* the Sovereign to *exert* a *real* or *suppos'd* Prerogative against the *Other House*. It is not easie to imagine, what the Commons could expect of your Majesty from such an Application: The Lords have never entertain'd a Thought of using this *Dangerous Method*, whatever Occasions may have been given within the Compass of late Years; and we promise your Majesty we will always endeavour to preserve a good Understanding with the House of Commons, and shall never think it too dear to procure that Union at any Rate, unless that of delievering up those Rights and Powers which are lodged in us by the Law, and without which the Constitution cannot subsist.

We shall never be guilty of the Presumption of *Prescribing* to your Majesty, *when* or *against whom* you should *exert* your *Prerogative*, but we will be always ready to assist you in the Support of all the Just Rights of the Crown, as well as in the *Maintaining* the *Liberties* of the Subject, which we know are no less Dear to your Majesty.

It may, with Modesty and Truth, be affirmed, that the Lords  
have

have in all Times been the surest and most natural Bulwark of the Prerogatives of the Crown, they being (as your Royal Grandfather, of ever Blessed Memory, was pleased to express it) *an excellent Screen and Bank between the Prince and the People*, to assist each against the Encroachment of the other.

We will never contribute by any Act of ours to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, nor, as far as we are able, will suffer it in others. We cannot act otherwise without hurting ourselves in the highest Degree, being thoroughly convinced that the Preservation of the Legal Prerogative is not only the surest Way to secure our own Privileges, but of Absolute Necessity for the Happy and Rightful Administration of the Government. And we hope the House of Commons will, in all *Times to come*, speak and act with Regard to the Prerogative which they *seem* to have taken up lately.

There remains one Particular more, we shall only name it to your Majesty, because we rest satisfied it cannot have Weight any where, that is the Insinuation in the Address, as if the Examination of these Prisoners by the Lords was in Order to obstruct the Enquiry into the Designs against your Majesty's Person and Government, or at least that it was likely to produce such an Effect. Our Dutiful Zeal for your Majesty's Government, and our warm Concern to discover all Designs, and oppose all Practices against it, are too well known to the World, that any Suggestions of that Sort should make the least Impression to our Disadvantage; and we are very sure 'twas no Suspicion of that Nature which gave the true Rise to this very sharp Address. It is easy to determine whether a hearty and forward Undertaking to search into the Designs of your Enemies, or the seeking Occasions to object to, and interrupt such Endeavours, be most likely to obstruct the Discovery of the pernicious Practices of Traytors.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We most humbly ask Pardon for Presuming to give your Majesty the Trouble of this long Representation, which has proceeded from the passionate Concern we have to stand not only *acquitted*, but entirely *approv'd* in the *Judgment* of so Excellent a Queen, and so justly beloved of all her Subjects.

We depend upon your *Justice* as well as your *Goodness*, that nothing can do us Prejudice (from whatsoever Hands it comes) in your Royal Opinion, while we continue to act in that Station where we are placed by the Form of the *English* Government, according to the Laws and Customs of Parliament, with all imaginable Respect and Duty to your self, and all possible Zeal for the Safety and Happiness of your Kingdom.

Give us leave to conclude this our humble Address with this firm Promise, that no Danger, no Reproaches, nor any Artifices whatsoever shall deter or divert us from using our utmost Endeavours, from Time to Time, in Discovering and Opposing all Con-  
trivances

trivances and Attempts against your Royal Person and Government, and the *Protestant* Succession as by Law Established.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** Am very sorry for any Misunderstandings that happen between the Two Houses of Parliament, which are so inconvenient for the Publick Service, and so uneasy to me, that I cannot but take Notice, with Satisfaction, of the Assurances you give me, that you will carefully avoid all Occasions of them.

I thank you for the Concern you express for the Rights of the Crown, and for my Prerogative; which I shall never exert so willingly as for the Good of my Subjects, and the Protection of their Liberties.

*The COMMONS Address of Thanks to the QUEEN  
for Her MAJESTY's Message about the Clergy.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, beg leave to present our most humble and hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for your most Gracious Message; in which you are pleased to declare your Royal Bounty in remitting the Arrears of the Tenth due from your poor Clergy, and in Charitably designing, for the future, to apply your Majesty's whole Revenue arising from the first Fruits and Tenth, in Augmentation of their Maintenance.

We are justly sensible of your Majesty's pious Concern for the Church of *England*, and of the great Advantage it will receive from your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness, in Giving up such a Part of your Majesty's Revenue towards the better Provision for the poorer Clergy, who were not sufficiently provided for at the Happy Reformation of Religion under your *Royal Ancestors*.

Your Majesty's faithful Commons will use their utmost Endeavours to render your Majesty's Charitable Intentions most effectual, and will upon this, and all other Occasions, readily apply themselves to such proper Methods as may best conduce to the Support of the Clergy, and to the Honour, Interest, and future Security of the Church of *England* as by Law Established.

*Her*



*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Am very glad to find my Message has been so acceptable to you, I hope you will effectually improve it to the Advantage of the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd; for which No-body can have a more True and Real Concern than my self.

*The House of COMMONS Address to the QUEEN, in Vindication of themselves from the LORDS Address.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**Y**OUR Majesty having, with great Goodness, declared from the Throne to your Parliament, That divers ill Practices and Designs had been carried on in Scotland by Emissaries from France, which might have prov'd extreamly dangerous to the Peace of these Kingdoms, and that you would lay the Particulars before your Parliament as soon as the several Examinations could be fully perfected, and made publick without Prejudice: We your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Commons resting Secure and Satisfied in your Majesty's great Wisdom and Care, most thankfully acknowledg'd the Confidence you have been pleas'd to repose in us.

But finding upon the Lords Journals, That their Lordships the very same Day made two Orders: One to remove your Majesty's Prisoners out of your Custody into their own, and the Other to commit their Examination solely to a Committee of Seven Lords, chosen and appointed by themselves, by which your Majesty seem'd excluded from any Power of the said Prisoners.

Your Loyal Commons justly sensible of the dangerous Consequence of such Proceedings, thought themselves oblig'd to declare their Concern at this Violation of your Royal Prerogative, and the known Laws of the Land, in an humble Address presented to your Majesty.

Your faithful Commons are well assured, when this Matter comes to be rightly stated and understood, a Zeal so well intended, and so well grounded, will rather be imputed to them as meritorious, than liable to Exception, and therefore since their humble Address has been so artfully misrepresented by the Lords in their late Representation, presented to your Majesty on Tuesday the 8th of January, and published and spread with unusual Industry thro' all Parts of the Kingdom; they look upon themselves under an indispensable Necessity of appearing before your Majesty in their own Justification. Their Lordships think fit to take Offence at the Manner and Words of our Address, and accompany this Exception with Reflections and Insinuations more harsh and more odious than the most opprobrious Language: But as we made use of

of no Terms but what were suitable to the Occasion, so it will appear by Precedents, That the same have been frequently and reciprocally used by both Houses to each other, nor could the Commons, in respect to your Majesty, assert your Royal Prerogative in Words of less Force than those in which they have vindicated their own Privileges.

Whatever Expressions our Zeal for your Majesty, and the Publick might have inspired, we could never have offer'd to our Sovereign so ungrateful a Remembrance, as the Destruction of the Monarchy by a detestable Assembly, composed of Members of both Houses, who being alike Partakers in the Guilt, ought equally to share the Reproach.

With much more Reason might we observe both on Behalf of your Majesty, and the Commons, that their Lordships not contented with Preferring their own Examination to your's; not contented with Excluding your Majesty, and the Commons, to whom Parliamentary Enquiries most properly belong; appropriate to their House only, even in their Application to their Sovereign, the Name of a Parliament, an Instance not to be parallel'd, unless by that very Assembly that subverted the Monarchy.

It is not the Question at present, as stated by the Lords, whether their Lordships have a Power of Taking into Custody, while under Examinations, Persons accused of Criminal Matters cognizable in Parliament? But that their Lordships have a Right to take the Prisoners of the Crown, and the Examination of them solely into their own Hands, without your Majesty's Consent, and in such a Manner as must necessarily prove an Exclusion to your Majesty and this House, is the Proposition your Commons deny, and for which their Lordships have produc'd no Precedent.

This unhappy Occasion has been at the same Time accompanied with the most surprizing Instances of Contradiction and Counter-Orders to your Majesty, both preceeding and subsequent to it, but especially on the 29th of *January* last, when your Majesty, with your accustomed Goodness, communicated to the Lords the Papers relating to the *Scotch Conspiracy*, with an Exception only of some matters, not yet proper to be made publick without preventing farther a Discovery of Secrets of greater Importance; with which your Majesty assur'd their Lordships they should also be acquainted, as soon as it could be done without Prejudice: However, their Lordships, upon what Provocation, or for what Reason no where appears, immediately Address'd to your Majesty, pressing you to lay before them the whole Matter, with all Papers relating thereunto, by which your Majesty was put under a *Necessity*, either to give their Lordships a Refusal, or to comply with their unexpected *Importunity*, to the Endangering the Publick Service: These Proceedings, so extraordinary in their Nature, and in their Manner, could not but *sensibly* affect your faithful Commons, whose earnest Desire it is to see both your Houses of Parliament, and the whole Body of your People, *entirely* agreed to pay the Deference due to your Majesty's Wisdom, to confide in your Care, and to promote and maintain your Honour and Dignity.

Their

Their Lordships, not satisfied with Assuming this unprecedented Power, have endeavour'd, with a great deal of Art, to perswade Your Majesty of the Necessity of it, to prevent the Designs of ill Princes, and their Favourites, but as it may seem unreasonable for their Lordships to begin to Practice upon a good Prince, such Methods as are pretended only to be needful against an ill One; so it is our humble Opinion, that the Dangers might be much greater, admitting this Precedent, should the Lords combine to defend one another from Enquiries, and Prosecutions, all Parliamentary Impeachments might be eluded, Secret Designs carried on, the Innocent aspersed without Reparation, and the Guilty acquitted without Tryal; nor is that Instance mention'd by the Lords an unreasonable Caution, since that Revolution in a Neighbouring Kingdom, alluded to by their Lordships, was occasion'd by the Encroachments of a prevailing Caball of Lords, who endeavouring to enslave the People, and betray their King and their Country, to a Foreign Power, obliged the Church and the Commons to Unite in Publick Defence.

Your faithful Commons have found themselves so happy under your Majesty's Administration, that they please themselves with more agreeable Prospects, and Renouncing such Examples of unseasonable Jealousies and Fears, most thankfully receive the Blessing of your Reign: Nor could they have made a more grateful Return for your Majesty's generous Protection of their Liberties, than by a suitable Concern for your Prerogative.

If their Lordships had consulted their own Journals with the same Care that we alway stake to be rightly informed, they would hardly have affirmed, That a direct Appeal to the Throne, without a previous Desire of Conference, had been an unprecedented Practice; their Books are fill'd with Variety of Instances to the contrary, but, without Examining their Books, it seems very surprizing that their Lordships could so soon forget their Address, presented to your Majesty the last Sessions, on Behalf of the Bishop of Worcester; and their Address to the late King, on Behalf of William Earl of Portland; Edward Earl of Orford; John Lord Somers, and Charles Lord Halifax, Impeached by the Commons of High Crimes and Misdemeanours: And when this House formerly expostulated with the House of Lords for Proceedings in the very same Method of which they now complain, their Lordships made a most solemn Declaration in these Words;

*That they must ever assert in their House a Liberty to apply to the Throne by themselves for the Doing any Thing warranted by Law, &c.*

Nor can the Lords, we presume, upon second Reflection, deny the Commons the same Liberty which their Lordships themselves have so strongly asserted, and so frequently practised.

Your Loyal Commons sincerely concur with their Lordships, in Declaring, That we will never contribute by any Act of Ours



to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, and that we will not suffer it in others: Your Majesty, their Lordships, and the Whole World may Judge from the Examples we have given, if their Lordships do truly with the Commons may in all times to come, Speak, and Act with that Regard to the Prerogative which they allow us the Honour to have now taken up: We shall be very Unfortunate to continue under their Displeasure, at the same time when they seem to hope, that those who succeed us will take Pattern by us.

We wish their Lordships also, on their Part, may continue in all Times to come, to speak with that Regard to Parliamentary Impeachments, which they seem so lately to have taken up, since we have reason to apprehend, that the Misunderstandings, which of late Years have arisen between the two Houses, have been principally owing to the Artifices of some particular Persons among themselves, whom the Commons thought it their Duty, for the Publick Safety, to bring to Justice. How much more difficult will all such Endeavours be render'd, should their Lordships be once admitted sole Examiners of Accusations against each other, as they are already sole Judges.

We are Accused, but most unjustly, of *Exciting, and earnestly desiring your Majesty to Exert your Prerogative against the House of Lords.* We appeal to the Words of our Address, if it is possible Naturally to impose any such Sense upon any Expression that is there; we are sorry their Lordships should descend so low, as to the straining and wresting of Words, by which they rather discover an unfortunate Inclination to make us seem Culpable, upon any Terms then that they in Truth believe us so: We know how vain, and how fruitless an Application it would be, to excite your Majesty to any Abuse of your Power, which we are convinced you will always Exercise for the General Good; and so far are your Commons from entertaining any such Desire, that we heartily wish to see a good Correspondence preserved between the Two Houses, nor would forbear to purchase it at any Rate, except giving up the Rights of your Majesty, by whom we are Protected, and the Liberties and Properties of the People, by whom we are Intrusted.

These few Instances so plain, and so uncontestable, we presume will be sufficient without Trespassing much longer upon your Majesty's Time, to discredit, whatever else has been alledged to create in your Majesty, and those we Represent, an ill Opinion of us. We have been Careful and Industrious to avoid, as far as was consistent with our Necessary Justification, all Occasion of reviving Animosities; and how great soever the Provocation has been, your Majesty having declar'd how uneasie you are under such Misunderstandings, we shall make no difficulty to lay aside our Resentments, who shall be always ready to Sacrifice our Lives and Fortune to your Quiet and Service: Nor can we doubt but we must stand Acquitted fully to the whole World, and especially to your Majesty, since the Zeal that we have shewn, and the

Reproaches that we have born, have been owing to no other Cause, but the Defence of an excellent Queen, in whose Hands God Almighty has placed the Executive Authority over these Nations, which Authority it has been the only Endeavour of your Faithful Commons to preserve as Entire as our Laws and Constitution allow.

*May it please your Majesty,*

It is with the deepest Concern, and a Grief not to be express'd, that your Dutiful and Loyal Commons have found themselves engaged in Disputes of this Nature, by which they have been so unreasonably interrupted in finishing the Supplies, and other Matters of the highest Importance: How zealously they have apply'd themselves to the Discharge of their Duty appears from their having already presented your Majesty with the greatest Part of their Aids, with a Dispatch, and Unanimity beyond Example: Nor could the few Bills yet depending, have met with the least Objection, or Delay, but from the indispensable Necessity of Vindicating your Majesty's Royal Prerogative, the Priviledges of our own House, and the Rights and Priviledges of all the Commons of *England*, in several Instances, invaded almost at the same time. We wish there may have been more of Mistake, than Design, in those who have created those unhappy Differences. However we desire the remembrance may be henceforth blotted out, that there may remain no other Impression in the Hearts both of Lords and Commons, than a sincere and passionate Concern for your Majesty's Wellfare and Glory; nor any other Contention hereafter arise, but by whom the Publick Good shall be best advanced, the Protestant Succession, and the Church of *England* best Secured, and the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown best Supported.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Return you many Thanks for the great Concern which you express for me and my just Rights: Your Dispatch of the Supplies is a great Advantage to the Publick Service; and I am very well pleased with the Assurances you give me of your Care to avoid any Occasion of Difference, between the Houses, especially at this time, when there is so apparent a Necessity of strengthening ourselves against the malicious Designs of the Enemies.

*The*

*The LORDS Address to the Queen about Admiral Graydon.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, most humbly lay before your Majesty, That we have taken into Consideration, a Complaint made by *Charles Hoar, Richard Hoar, and James Hoar*, of Great Abuses in Victualling your Majesty's Navy, which, if not performed with the strictest Care and Honesty, must be of Mischievous Consequence to the Lives of many thousands of the Seamen of this Kingdom. We enter'd into a full, and particular Examination of the Complaint as followeth:

And it appeared to us, that a Petition was presented by *Charles Hoar* to the Council of his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, Lord High-Admiral of *England*, on the 3d of *Febru. 1703*, Complaining of great Abuses and Frauds, committed in the Victualling of Her Majesty's Navy, and Representing, that without a speedy and strict Inspection, it would be impossible to detect those Abuses, or prevent the dangerous Effects thereof, and therefore praying, that his Royal Highness will please to Order an immediate Survey of the Provisions for the Fleet, to be made by proper and fitting Persons, who have no Dependance on the Navy, or Victualling-Office, and make a Report to his Royal-Highness of the State of the Victualling; and that the Petitioner may have his Royal Highness's Protection for his Witnesses till heard; a List of whose Names he is ready to deliver, they being Daily threatned to be press'd into the Service, in order to stifle this Complaint.

Upon the 8th of *February* several of Mr. *Hoar's* Witnesses, on his Petition, were protected by the Prince from being Pressed.

Upon which Petition his Royal Highness gave an Order on the 9th of *Febru. 1703*, to Sir *Cloudefley Shovel*, and Sir *Richard Haddock*, requiring them forthwith to survey the Provisions Complain'd of, in which they should be attended by Mr. *Hoar*, or others he should bring: His Royal Highness also gave an Order to the Lord Marquess of *Carmarthen* on the 11th of *Feb.* following to assist Sir *Cloudefley Shovel* and Sir *Richard Haddock*, in taking the aforesaid Survey.

That the Prince's Council was sensible of the Necessity of an immediate Survey, appears not only from the Tenour of the Prince's Order, but also by their Ordering their Solicitors to attend a Justice of Peace, in taking the Affidavits of Twenty Evidences for the Queen, of which Justice *Rider* Swore and Examined seventeen on the 10 and 11th of *Feb. 1703*.

And yet, that the Prince's Council knew, that this Order was not put in Execution, is evident by several Letters that passed between Mr. *Hoar* and Mr. *Burchet*, Secretary to the Admiralty: Mr. *Hoar* Insisting, that the Persons he had desired to be present, would not attend at the Survey, unless they were empower'd by the Admiralty, and Mr. *Burchet* acquainted Mr. *Hoar*, that such a Power was not judged either reasonable, or proper to be granted.



But the 26th of *February* following, his Royal Highness gave another more express, and peremptory Order to Sir *Cloudefsey Shovell*, and Sir *Richard Haddock*, requiring them to Survey the Provisions Complain'd of, tho' Mr. *Hoar*, or any other should not attend them.

Which Order likewise the Prince's Council knew was not executed, as appears by a New Order of the 19th of *April* following, directed to the Navy-Board, desiring them to Report, which of the Members of the Trinity-House were fittest to be Employ'd in Conjunction with my Lord *Carmarthen*, and others, to survey the Provisions.

And on the 23d of *April* there was another Order, directed to the Lord *Carmarthen*, &c. to take a strict Survey of the Provisions Complain'd of; which Order also, the Prince's Council knew was not Executed.

For on the 30th of the same *April* they granted the last and most peremptory Order, to the Lord *Carmarthen* and Others, requiring them to take a strict Survey of the Provisions Complain'd of, without Mr. *Hoar*, if he should still refuse to attend the same, upon which a Survey was accordingly taken a few Days after.

So that from the Date of the first Order to the Date of the last and peremptory Order there were near three Months.

Upon the whole we are of Opinion, that the Prince's Council, in not Commanding an immediate and strict Survey of Her Majesty's Provisions for the Fleet, upon such a Complaint according to his Highness's Order of the 8th of *Feb.* 1703, but suffering a known delay thereof till the 30th of *April* following, gave not only too great Discountenance to a Complaint of that Nature and Consequence, but also near three Months Opportunity for removing what Tainted and Stinking Provisions there might be then in the Store-Houses, or so changed the State thereof, that the Frauds and Abuses Complained of might thereby very easily be covered.

Upon this whole Matter, we humbly lay before your Majesty, That the due Performance of this Service is of that Consequence, that the Discovery of any Miscarriages in the Management of it ought by all Means to be Encouraged; and we are humbly of Opinion, that the Pains and Charge the said *Charles, Richard*, and *James Hoar* were at in Discovering the said Abuses, and desiring a Survey to be taken to justify their Complaints, was such a Service to the Publick, as deserves a Reward and Recompence suitable to the Charge and Trouble they have been at, and Service they have done the Publick.

We do also most humbly lay before your Majesty, That we have taken into Consideration, the Conduct of the Vice-Admiral *Graydon*, in not attacking four *French* Men-of-War which he met in his Passage to the *West-Indies*, having at that time four of your Majesty's Men-of-War under his Command, as likewise several Complaints of the Merchants Trading to *Jamaica*, for his Disorderly Proceeding, in Pressing in the Night-Time great Numbers of

of Seamen, and Inhabitants of *Jamaica*, and for his severe Usage of the Masters of some Merchant-Ships and Transport-Vessels under his Convoy, to the great Disturbance of the Inhabitants of the said Island, to the Frightening away many of the Seamen, and consequently the Weakening and Exposing that Country to great and manifest Dangers, and to the Interruption and Discouragement of Trade.

Which said Abuses have been enquir'd into, and after Examination upon Oath of several of the said Complaints, as also after Hearing Vice-Admiral *Graydon*, both by himself and Witnesses, we have judg'd it proper to come to the following Resolutions, viz.

Resolved, *That Vice-Admiral Graydon, with a Squadron of four Ships of War of Her Majesty's under his Command, Meeting with four French Ships in his Passage to the West-Indies, and letting them escape without Attacking them, according to his Duty, from the Pretence of his Instruction, hath been a Prejudice to the Queen's Service, and a great Dishonour to the Nation.*

Resolved, *That Vice-Admiral Graydon's disorderly Proceeding in Pressing Men at Jamaica, and his severe Usage of the Masters of the Merchant-Ships and Transport-Vessels under his Convoy there, hath been a great Discouragement to the Inhabitants of that Island, and prejudicial to Her Majesty's Service.*

Resolved, *That Vice-Admiral Graydon having behav'd himself so ill in his Expedition to the West-Indies, is not fit to be employ'd in your Majesty's Service.*

And in Consequence of these Resolutions, we most humbly beseech your Majesty, that the said Vice-Admiral *Graydon* having behav'd himself so ill in his Expedition to the *West-Indies*, may not be employed any more in your Majesty's Service.

We likewise lay before your Majesty, that while these Matters were under our Consideration, it appeared that in this Expedition to the *West-Indies*, before the Fleet arrived in those Parts, the Design they were going about in *Newfoundland* was generally talk'd among the Seamen, and that the Men on Board two Transport-Ships that were separated from the Fleet, and went to the *Madeira's* spoke commonly of their going to *Placentia*; and Vice-Admiral *Graydon* inform'd us, that before he received his Instructions, he was himself frequently told that he was going to *Newfoundland*.

The Effects of which Discovery we humbly observe to your Majesty proved so fatal to that Design, that was so unluckily made use of by the Enemy in their better Defence, that when the Fleet came in there they found all Preparations so sufficiently made for the Security of the Place, that, that Attempt was rendered ineffectual, which otherwise, in great Probability, would have done considerable Damage to the *French*, and must have been attended with great Advantage to your Majesty and this Kingdom.

We farther think it our Duty to represent to your Majesty of what Importance the Defence and Preservation of *Jamaica* is to *England* its self, by its Scituation, as well for Trade as by the Convenience it affords of Offending your Majesty's present Enemies, the *French* and *Spaniards*, as it lies in the Center of the most valuable Part of the *West-Indies*, at an easy Distance from the *Spanish* Settlements, and more particularly is in the Neighbourhood of the *Havana*, which hath hitherto been the Rendezvouz of the *Spanish* Galleons and Flota's.

This Island produces the best *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, *Wooll*, *Dying Wood*, &c. and may be yet made more beneficial to *England*, by being a Staple of our *European* Product and Manufactures, and a Mart for *Negroes* upon a Peace, or Friendship with the *Spaniards*, which Advantage is now enjoy'd by the *French*, who do not only furnish the *Spaniards* with all their *Negroes* for Working in their Mines, but almost entirely supply them with all Necessaries from *Europe*, for which they are paid in Pieces of Eight, or other the richest Commodities, which Benefit might accrue to this Kingdom in case of a Revolution in *Spain*, but cannot be maintain'd without the Island of *Jamaica*, there being no other of your Majesty's Plantations scituated so far to the Leeward, and so near to the *Spaniards*, as to afford a convenient Communication with them, and a Means of Protecting them at the same Time against the *French*.

This Island also affords good Reception for great Numbers of your Majesty's Men-of-War, who may be there in a Readiness to defend this important Place, and to annoy the Enemy on all Hands, who have only some open Roads and Harbours of no great Defence to their Shipping.

With the Loss of this Island, besides its natural Product, this Kingdom would also lose the whole Advantage of so beneficial a Trade as that of the *Spanish West-Indies*, which would fall to the *French* and *Dutch*, who have their Settlements in those Parts.

Having thus laid before your Majesty the great Advantage of this Island, we must crave leave to observe, that in this Place of so great Concernment and Importance to the Trade and Prosperity of this Kingdom, there has been no chief Governour since the Death of Collonel *Brewer*, during this War, till within a few Weeks, which, we are of Opinion, may have been the Occasion of Losing several Opportunities of taking Advantages upon the Enemy as well as of Lessening the Discipline among the Soldiers: The Authority and Prudence of a Chief Governour always drawing more Respect, Obedience, and Dependance upon him than is usually observ'd towards any Officer in an Inferiour Command.

We have also received Information from many of the considerable Merchants, of this City, Trading to *Jamaica*, of several *French* Men-of-War to a considerable Number fitted out, and many Transport-Ships with Soldiers on Board them bound for the *West-Indies*, which the said Merchants conceive they have good Ground to believe are design'd to attack *Jamaica*, their Correspondents



dents in that Place signifying to them, that the Prisoners from all Parts agree in their Reports that the Governours in the *French* and *Spanish* Dominions in the *West-Indies* design to make a powerful Descent on that Island, which at this Time is extremely expos'd for Want of Soldiers and Ships of War to protect it.

Whereupon, after due and mature Consideration of the great and eminent Advantages of this Island, in Respect of its Neighbourhood to the *Spanish* Settlements, which must always be of the greatest Importance to this Kingdom, whether in Time of *War* or *Peace*, as also of the natural Products of that Place so highly valuable to your Majesty's Subjects here, and how irreparable the Loss of such a Place would be, if by any Accident such a fatal Mis-carriage might happen, we find ourselves under the highest Obligations of Duty to your Majesty and the Kingdom to make this our humble Address, That you would be pleased to take Care that so advantageous a Plantation may be effectually and seasonably supply'd with all Things proper for its Security and Defence, and particularly that the Regiments there may be recruited and kept full; That Instructions be given to the Commanders of your Majesty's Ships that attend on this Plantation to observe strict Discipline and Order in the Pressing such Seamen as are absolutely necessary for the Use of the Men-of-War only. Want of due Care in that Service having extremely weaken'd this Island by the Loss of many of their Seamen, Frightening away more, and Hindering others from Resorting thither, and that such a Number of Ships of War may be constantly there, or relieved from Time to Time, that there may not be wanting a sufficient Strength at Sea to defend your Majesty's own Subjects, and annoy your Enemies in those Parts, which will likewise prove of very considerable Advantage to your Majesty's Service in all your other Dominions.

The Expedition into the *Mediterranean* last Summer, under the Command of Sir *Cloudefly Shovell*, had rais'd so great an Expectation in the World, and concluded with so little Advantage to the Undertaking, that we thought it our Duty to enquire into the particular Execution of it, and having seen the Instructions given on that Occasion, and observ'd the Time when the Fleet sail'd from thence, we most humbly offer it to your Majesty,

That it is our Opinion, that the Time the Fleet sail'd from *England*, being about the Middle of *July*, under the Order Sir *Cloudefly Shovell* had to return out of the *Streights* within the Month of *September*, made it impossible to execute the main Services that appear'd before the Committee were requir'd to be performed by his Instructions.

And we do humbly Address to your Majesty, That whenever there shall be a Necessity of Sending a Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, the Coast and Trade there may not be left so naked and unguarded as it was the last Year.

We have judg'd it necessary at one Time to represent these several Matters to your Majesty, relating to the Maritime Affairs, hoping that it will be approved in your own Royal Judgment; that

a distinguishing Care may be had of that Part of the Administration, that the Glory of the *English* Nation, so renown'd in all Times at Sea, may be preserv'd in its highest Reputation during your Majesty's happy Reign, and that the Naval Strength of this Kingdom, in which your Majesty has a singular Satisfaction as well as Security, may be maintain'd and improv'd by all proper Means, especially by the Encouraging of Seamen, and Observing the Antient strict Discipline of the Navy, to the Immortal Honour of your Majesty's Government, in the Defence of your own Kingdoms, and the effectual Restraining the Power of your Enemies.

We likewise represent to your Majesty the Complaints laid before us from several Masters of Merchant-Vessels, in relation to their having been taken Prisoners by the *French*, with many other Seamen, and detain'd there a long Time under very hard Usage, into which Matter having enquir'd with all due Care and Consideration, we humbly lay it before your Majesty, beseeching you to give such Orders for the better Management of the Commission for the Exchange of Prisoners as your Majesty shall judge most fit.

That we have been inform'd on the Oaths of several Persons who have lately been Prisoners in *France*, and who some of them purchas'd their Liberty at great Rates, that several *English* Prisoners there, thro' long Imprisonment, and the Hardships they underwent therein, put themselves into the *French* King's Service, and into *French* Privateers, alledging, They would rather do it than die in Prison, and some others had done, so had they not been furnish'd with Money by one of the Informers, who, in near three Months he was Prisoner at *Dinan*, believes there died there more than 60 Prisoners, and by another of them that he had an Account, that near 300 died there in near Four Months, between the Return of the Transport Vessels; and by another of them while he was Prisoner at *Martinico*, there were between 70 and 80 Ships, belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects, that had been taken by the *French*, and about 200 Prisoners.

We have likewise heard the Commissioners for Exchange of Prisoners, who said they never had any Complaint made to them by any Prisoner, after his Return, of bad Usage in *France*, nor did they ever hear that any of them gave Money for his Ransom, but upon Notice given by one of their Agents (who had frequent Orders to enquire into the Usage of Prisoners) That the *French* did not make sufficient Allowance to their Prisoners, the said Commissioners reduced the Allowance to the *French* Prisoners from Five Pence to Three Pence *per Diem*, till they were Certified from the Prisoners there, that they had their Allowance raised to what it had been here, that they constantly once in eight Weeks after the Return of a Vessel sent for Prisoners, send another on the same Errand, except after the great Storm in *November* last, which with the Privy of a principal Secretary of State, they forbore to do just at that Time, lest Intelligence should thereby be carry'd

of our great Losses of Men and Shipping. They produced the Instructions they gave to, and the Security they took of the Masters of the Transports they employ'd to provide good Vessels, and sufficient Entertainment Aboard for the *French* and *English* Prisoners, without demanding any thing for the same, and their usual Course, in the Exchange of Prisoners, was to return Man for Man, and Quality for Quality, and to bring Home first, the Sick, Wounded, and Aged, who could least endure the Hardships of Imprisonment, then those that had been longest Prisoners; in the next Place, those that had been taken in Her Majesty's Ships; and after them those that had been Taken in Merchant-Men, and in the last Place, those that had been Taken in Privateers. At the time of this Examination they said there were few more than Two Hundred of the *English* Prisoners in *France*, who were then sent for, and that there were now more than Two Thousand *French* Prisoners in *England*. They laid their Commission before us, which is from his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High-Admiral of *England*, together with the Instructions given by his Royal Highness for their better Government, and Conduct in the Execution of the Trust committed to them; and they acquainted us, that upon any Accident that might require farther, or more particular Direction, their Course was to make Application to the Cabinet-Council, and the Earl of *Nottingham* principal Secretary of State.

It appear'd to us, that by the Neglect of the Duty of some of the Masters of the Transport Vessels, and particularly of one *Gibson*, and contrary to Bonds given, not to bring over any Passengers but Prisoners; several Persons have been brought over in the said Transport Vessels out of *France*, who have been found, by the Examination of the Lords of this House, to have been concern'd, and trusted in the Management of the *Scotch* Conspiracy.

### *Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**T**His Address consists of so many Parts, that I cannot take Notice of them now; but in General, I will consider the several Particulars, and give such Directions as shall be proper for the Safety and Wellfare of the Nation.

*The House of LORDS Address to the QUEEN,  
concerning the Justices of the Peace.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled having taken into our Consideration, the great Alterations that have of late been made in Commissions of the Peace, do most humbly



bly beg Leave to lay before your Majesty, that it is our Opinion, that no Persons that refused to take the Oaths to the late King is fit to be in the Commission of the Peace under your Majesty: And we do farther humbly beseech your Majesty, that you would Graciously please to Order the Commissions of the Peace to be reviewed; and to give Direction that no Person or Persons be continued, or put into the Commission of the Peace but Men of Quality and Estates, and of known Affection to your Majesty's Title and Government, and the Protestant Religion, and the Church of *England*, as they are both Established by Law, and that your Majesty would be pleased to Order, that such be restored who are so qualified, and have been turn'd Out without Cause.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** Have always thought it reasonable, that the Commission of the Peace should be filled with Gentlemen of the best Quality and Estates of their Country, and it is as fit they should be of known Loyalty and Affection to the Government, to the Protestant Succession, and the Church of England as Establish'd by Law, and I shall give Directions according to this Rule.

*The LORDS Address to the QUEEN about Fortifying Newcastle, and other Northern Places towards Scotland.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Loyal and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having taken into our Consideration, divers Acts of Parliament lately pass'd in *Scotland*, and duly weigh'd the many dangerous and pernicious Effects which are likely to follow from thence, as well in respect to the Trade as to the present and future Peace and Quiet of this Kingdom, have thought our selves indispensably obliged, in Duty to your Majesty and our Country, to proceed in the most serious and deliberate Manner, to Consider of the best Expedients for preventing and avoiding such great Evils.

And as in order to this End, we are with all Diligence preparing Bills, which in due time being offer'd to your Majesty in a Parliamentary Way, for your Royal Approbation, we hope may prove of good Effect, so we think our selves at present bound to Represent to your Majesty, as our humble Opinion, that it is highly requisite, for the Safety of this your Kingdom, that speedy and effectual Orders should be given for putting the Town of *Newcastle* into a Condition of Defence, and for Securing the Port of *Tinmouth*, as also for Repairing and Strengthening the Fortifications of *Berwick*, *Carlisle*, and *Hull*.

We

We do likewise beseech your Majesty, to cause the Militia of the four Northern Counties to be Disciplined, and to order the necessary Care to be taken, for providing them with Arms and Ammunition, that they may be in a Readiness for Service upon Occasion: And we do further humbly Advise your Majesty, that a competent Number of your Regular Troops may be order'd to be kept upon the Northern Borders of *England*, and the North Parts of *Ireland*.

We do also offer to your Majesty our Opinion, That in the present Juncture of Affairs, it is requisite your Majesty should be pleased to direct the Laws to be effectually put in Execution against all Papists and reputed Papists, and all Persons refusing, or neglecting to take the Oaths to your Majesty, in respect to their Arms and Horses, and to order a particular Account of what is done to be laid before your Majesty in Council without delay, to the End it may appear what Persons have done their Duty.

### *Her M A J E S T Y's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** Shall direct a Survey to be made of the several Places mention'd in this Address, in order to lay it before the Parliament.

What Forces can be spared from their Attendance here, shall be Quarter'd upon the Borders as they were last Year. I shall likewise give necessary Directions upon the other Particulars of your Address.

### *The L O R D S Address about the Navy.*

*May it please Your most Excellent Majesty,*

**W**E Your Majesty's most Loyal and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, having Referred several Books and Papers, laid before the House from the Treasury, Admiralty and Navy-Offices, to a Committee, and Received, and fully Considered their Report thereupon, think Our selves bound in Duty to Represent to Your Majesty the following Observations.

It appears to Us, by the Accounts of the Navy, That the Charge of the Navy (Exclusive of the Ordnance for Sea-Service) for the Three last Years, amounts to the Sum of Six-Millions five Hundred fifty nine thousand one hundred twenty seven Pounds, Twelve Shillings, and Two Pence.

It does also appear, by the Books Delivered by the Lord-Treasurer, That the Provision Designed by Parliament for the Service of the Navy (Excluding the Ordnance for Sea-Service for the said Three Years) amounted to the Sum of Six millions one hundred ninety three thousand ninety four Pounds, Fifteen Shillings.

So

So that the Charge of the Navy, within that time, has exceeded what was Designed by the Parliament, besides the Charge of the Ordnance, for Sea-Service, the Sum of Three hundred sixty six thousand thirty two Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, and Two Pence.

We also observe, That whereas the Provision intended by Parliament for the said Three Years, amounted (as aforesaid) to the Sum of Six millions one hundred ninety three thousand ninety four Pounds Fifteen Shillings, It appears by the Accounts of the Treasury, That there has been issued to the Use of the Navy (Exclusive of the Ordnance) to the Eighth of *November*, One thousand seven hundred and four, the Sum of Five millions fifty one thousand seven hundred eighty eight Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, and Four Pence.

So that there has been Issued for the Use of the Navy, One million one hundred forty two thousand three hundred sixty one Pounds, Two Shillings, and Four Pence, short of the Proportion Allotted to that Service by Parliament.

But we beg Leave to observe, That the Navy-Accounts make the Sum Received by the Treasurer of the Navy, between *Michaelmas*, One thousand seven hundred and one, and *Michaelmas*, One thousand seven hundred and Four, to amount to Five millions four hundred twenty thousand seven hundred Pounds Eleven Shillings, and One Penny; which Difference We Conceive arises by the Navy-Accounts Commencing sooner than the Treasury-Accounts, and by the Voluntary Charge of the Treasurer of the Navy.

We also beg Leave to Acquaint Your Majesty, That by the Accounts Delivered in, and Signed by the Commissioners of the Navy, it appears the Debt of the Navy at *Michaelmas*, One thousand seven hundred and four, amounted to the Sum of Two millions two hundred sixty six thousand eight hundred sixty four Pounds, Seventeen Shillings, and Ten Pence; and the Debt of the Navy at *Michaelmas*, One thousand seven and two, amounted to the Sum of One million sixteen thousand seven hundred sixty seven Pounds, Three Shillings, and Nine Pence.

So that the Debt of the Navy, in Two Years time, has Increased the Sum of One million two hundred fifty thousand ninety seven Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, and One Penny.

But We take Notice, That by the Treasury-Books it appears, That the Funds given by Parliament, for the Service of the War, have proved Deficient, and fallen short of Answering the Services intended by Parliament, and several Extraordinary Expences of the War, the Sum of One million one hundred ninety four thousand two hundred forty nine Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, and Five Pence, Farthing.

We further Humbly Observe to your Majesty, That by the Treasury-Books it appears, Provision was made by Parliament, That a Number of Men, not exceeding Forty thousand (Including Five thousand Marines) should be Employed for the Service of the Year, One thousand seven hundred and four, for whose Wages there was Appointed the Sum of Seven hundred thirty one thousand



and five hundred and seven Pounds, One Shilling, and Two Pence : That the Charge of Wages for that Year, by the Navy-Accounts, amounts to the Sum of Six hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred sixty three Pounds ; Which Sum of Six hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred sixty three Pounds, amounts only to the Wages of Thirty three thousand four hundred and thirty four Seamen ; So that Fifteen hundred and sixty six Seamen were wanting to make up the Number of Thirty five thousand, who, with the Five thousand Marines, ought to have been Employ'd at Sea to make up the Forty thousand Men.

We beg Leave farther to Observe to your Majesty, That there were the last Year, Ten Flags in Sea-Pay, viz. Three Admirals, Three Vice-Admirals, and Four Rear-Admirals, and that Three of these were not in their Posts.

That Mr. *Churchill*, Admiral of the Blue, has not been at Sea in any Year of this War.

Mr. *Graydon* Vice-Admiral of the Red has been a Shore, all this last Year.

And that Sir *James Wishart* (though a Rear-Admiral) has been the last Year Captain to the Admiral of the Fleet.

There were Two Vice-Admirals of the Red, and Two Rear-Admirals of the Blue, but no Vice-Admirals of the White, which seems to Us to have been very Irregular, and to have been done in favour of Mr. *Graydon*, to continue him in the Service, although this House had Voted, That his Behaviour, in Letting the Four *French* Ships Escape, was a Prejudice to Your Majesty's Service, and a great Dishonour to the Nation ; And that his Proceedings in *Jamaica*, had been a great Discouragement to the Inhabitants of that Island, and Prejudicial to Your Majesty's Service ; And thereupon We did, on the Nine and Twentieth of *March* last, make an Humble Address to your Majesty, that the said *Graydon* might not be Employed any more in Your Service ; but We have been Acquainted since the Report made to Us from our Committee, That the said Mr. *Graydon* is Discharged, and We humbly beseech your Majesty, That he may be no more Employ'd in Your Majesty's Service.

We humbly Offer it to your Majesty as Our Opinion, That the permitting Officers to be Absent from their Duty, is not only of Ill Example, but may prove of very fatal Consequence, in time of Service.

We humbly desire Leave to Observe to your Majesty, That it appears by the Navy-Books, in the Year One thousand six hundred ninety seven (the last Year of the last War) the Pensions Amounted only to Seven thousand, and seventy seven Pounds, since which time they are so far Increas'd, that the Estimate of the Pensions for the Year, One thousand seven hundred and five, amount to Eighteen thousand and eleven Pounds ; One of these is a Pension of Three hundred nineteen Pounds, seventeen Shillings, and six Pence, to Sir *John Munden*, though your Majesty, upon Consideration of the Circumstances, relating to the Expedition to *Corunna*, had been

Pleas'd

Pleas'd to Determine, That he had not done his Duty, and that your Majesty did not Think fit to Continue him in your Service, and Declar'd Your Pleasure, That he should be immediately Discharg'd from his Post and Command in the Navy.

We have been also inform'd, That the Pension of Admiral *Nevil's* Widow, which is set down in the Books as Continuing, has not been paid for two Years past. At the same time We find the Pensions so much Encreas'd, We have been Inform'd, That some Officers of your Majesty's Fleet have been laid aside, without any Pension or Consideration, though no Crime or Mis-behaviour has been laid to their Charge.

We beg Leave to Observe farther, That in the Ordinary Estimate of the Navy, deliver'd in to the Parliament, and for which Allowances were Annually demanded and made, there is put down for the Prince's Council, Seven Thousand Pounds: Whereas it appears, That in the Year One Thousand seven Hundred and two, they were only Four in Number; in the Year One Thousand seven Hundred and three, Five; and Six only in the Year One Thousand seven Hundred and four: And yet it does not appear that more than a Thousand Pounds apiece has been paid to them.

We also observe, That Mr. *Churchill's* Appointments from the Navy are, as Prince's Council, a Thousand Pounds; for Pension, Five Hundred; as Admiral of the Blue, Twelve Hundred Seventy seven Pounds, ten Shillings; and for Table-Money (tho' not at Sea) Three Hundred Sixty five Pounds, in the whole, Three Thousand one Hundred and Forty two Pounds, Ten Shillings.

Upon a careful Inspection of the Admiralty-Book relating to your Majesty's Ships employ'd, from the First of *January* to the First of *November* One Thousand seven Hundred and Four, as Cruizers and Convoys for the Home-Trade (tho' the same be kept very Confusedly) we have extracted out of it, and annexed to this our humble Address, a Scheme of the Number of Ships, and the Time for which the same have been Employ'd in Cruizing, or as Convoys for the Protection of Trade, to which we humbly desire to refer.

In that Scheme all the Days are set down, that can be found, when any of these Ships were Cruizing, and upon a Calculation, all of them together have not done the Duty of three Cruizing Ships kept constantly on the Service for Ten Months. Besides several of these Cruizers were ill chosen, and improper Ships for that Purpose, as being the worst Sailers in the Fleet; particularly the *Warspight*, *Expedition*, *Gloucester*, *Assistance*, and *Falkland*, and the Number of Ships that have been at any Time Employ'd within that Time as Cruizers, do not exceed Twenty two, and for Home-Convoys Seven.

Whereas in the late War the Parliament judg'd it necessary, That there should be Employ'd for Protection of Trade besides the Main Fleet, and Foreign Convoys, Four Third Rates, Sixteen Fourth Rates, Thirteen Fifth Rates, and Ten Sixth Rates; in the whole Forty three.

Having

Having thus humbly laid these our Observations before your Majesty, we rest assured that your Majesty's great Wisdom, and tender Concern for the Happiness of your Subjects, will dispose you to apply the proper Remedies, Your Majesty is fully satisfied, That the Honour and Safety of your Dominions, and the Security of Trade depend entirely upon a due Management of the Naval Affairs; and therefore we doubt not but your Majesty will consider of the fittest Methods, and give the most effectual Orders for the Restoring and Establishing the Discipline of the Navy. And as we are very sure your Majesty is touched in the most sensible Manner with the late heavy Losses of the Merchant, and the Persons of many Hundreds of your Seamen; so we humbly beseech your Majesty to give your Commands, That all possible Methods may be taken for the Encouragement of Seamen, the Guarding of the Coasts, and the Protection of Trade.

*Her MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer to the Address.*

My Lords,

**T**His Address contains many Observations, I shall consider them particularly, and give such Directions upon them as may be most for the Advantage of the Publick Service.

*The LORDS Address to the QUEEN at the Opening of the Session.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to return our humble and hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for your most Gracious Speech to your Parliament.

The Kindness and Indulgence your Majesty hath expressed for all your Subjects: Your Care to create a perfect Union among us, by fore-warning us of the Mischiefs of Division: Your Goodness in declaring your own Happiness to depend on that of your People: Your Desire to see that Happiness settled upon a lasting Foundation: Your strict Regard to Treaties: Your Justice to Publick Engagements Abroad as well as at Home; and your noble Concern for the Support of the Liberties of *Europe*, Comprehend all the Royal Qualities that can be desired in a Sovereign; and when they are all so manifestly united in your Royal Person, we and the whole Nation should be in excusable to God, and to the whole World, to this Age, and to Posterity, if we should not endeavour Effectually to accomplish all those great and excellent Designs which your Majesty hath so wisely and graciously recommended.

We for ourselves faithfully assure your Majesty, that we will do all in our Power to bring this Session to an happy and speedy Conclusion,



Conclusion, and to improve to the utmost, the blessed Opportunity that God has put into our Hands.

Upon this Occasion of approaching your Majesty, we desire humbly to Congratulate the Great and Glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms, in Conjunction with those of your Allies, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*. We can never enough admire your Wisdom and Courage, in sending that seasonable and necessary Assistance to the Empire; and we cannot too much commend the Secrecy and Bravery with which your Orders were Executed.

What remains for us to do, is to beseech God, that the like Success may attend your Majesty's Arms, till you see the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe* settled upon a firm and lasting Foundation, and that your Majesty may live many Years, to have the Pleasure and Glory of beholding those Parts of the World happy in the Enjoyment of those Blessings which your Majesty shall have procur'd for them.

### *Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** Am very sensible of the great Duty and Affection which you have express'd in the several Particulars of this Address.

I return you my hearty Thanks for your Congratulation of our great Success, and for the Assurances of your Readiness to concur with me in prosecuting it effectually.

*The COMMONS Address to Her Majesty upon the same Occasion.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses, in Parliament Assembled, to beg Leave to return to your Majesty, our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, and to Congratulate your Majesty upon the great and glorious Success with which it has pleased God to bless your Majesty in the Intire Defeat of the united Force of *France* and *Bavaria*, by the Arms of your Majesty and your Allies, under the Command, and by the Courage and Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and in the Victory obtain'd by your Majesty's Fleet, under the Command, and by the Courage and Conduct of Sir *George Rook*.

Your Majesty can never be disappointed in your Expectation from us, your faithful Commons, who all come disposed to do every thing necessary for the effectual Prosecution of the War,  
and

and therefore your Majesty may depend upon our providing such Supplies, and giving such speedy Dispatch to the Publick Business, as may enable your Majesty to pursue these Advantages, so happily obtain'd over the Common Enemy, which we can never doubt but your Majesty's Wisdom will improve to the procuring a lasting Security for *England*, and a firm Support for the Liberty of *Europe*.

We are truly sensible, that nothing can be more Essential for attaining those great Ends than to be entirely United at Home. We shall therefore use our utmost Endeavours, by all proper Methods, to prevent all Divisions among us, and will have no Contention, but who shall most promote and establish the Publick Wellfare both in Church and State. Thus your Majesty's Reign will be made Happy, and your Memory Blessed to all Posterity.

### *Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Return you my Thanks for this Address, and the Assurances you give me of dispatching the Supplies, and avoiding all Divisions, both which as they are extremely Acceptable to me, so they will be Advantageous to your selves, and Beneficial to the Publick.

*The LORDS Address to the QUEEN at the Opening of the Session.*

*May it please your Majesty,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, beg Leave to make our humble and sincere Acknowledgments to your Majesty, for your most Gracious Speech to both Houses, which has opened the Eyes, and raised the Hearts of all your Loyal Subjects.

Your Majesty is pleas'd to give Us warning of the Danger of being so far deluded, as to depend again on the Faith of Treaties, with an Enemy who has never yet had any other Regard to them, than as they served the Purposes of his Interest and Ambition; and to inform us, that no Peace can be Lasting, Safe, and Honourable, till the Spanish Monarchy be fixed in the House of Austria, and France reduced to such a Degree, that the Ballance of Power in Europe be again restored.

We humbly concur with your Majesty in these your Wise and Noble Sentiments, and we faithfully Promise, that no Dangers shall deter us, nor any Artifices divert us, from doing all that is in our Power to assist Your Majesty, in carrying on the War, till you shall be Enabled so procure such a Peace for Europe.

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Your

Your Majesty is Graciously pleas'd to Encourage us with the Hopes of a glorious Campaign the next Year, and we humbly present our Thanks to your Majesty for having Wisely and Providently endeavour'd to Concert such Measures, as by the Goodness of God, may be a reasonable Foundation for those Hopes: And we assure your Majesty, nothing on our Part shall be wanting to make them Effectual.

We rest confident, That all your Majesty's Allies, excited by your Constancy and Courage, and Fired by the Example of a Prince, whom you have been pleased to mention in so Honourable a Manner, will make their utmost Efforts to carry on the Cause of Liberty, and bring this just and necessary War to a speedy and happy Conclusion.

*May it please your Majesty,*

What you have already Performed, and what you are still Pursuing for the good of Christendom, discovers a Greatness of Mind equal to the most Heroick of your Predecessors.

But we who have the Happiness to be your Subjects, ought, in the first Place, to admire in your Majesty, that Tender and Indulgent Affection to your People, which you have shewn from the Beginning of your Reign; that earnest Desire to Unite them among themselves, and to make them all Easy, Safe, and Happy under your Government; that Steady Zeal for the Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd; and that Compassion for those who are so Unhappy as to Dissent from Her: All which your Majesty having express'd, at this time, in so gracious and moving a Manner, cannot but raise in us the most Firm and Lively Resolutions of promoting every Thing you have thought fit to recommend.

We assure your Majesty, we will do all we can to Discountenance and Defeat the Designs and Practices of those who Foment *Animosities* among your People, and will ever shew the utmost Detestation of those ungrateful and wicked Men, who labour to dishonour your Majesty's Reign, and distract your Subjects with *unreasonable and groundless Jealousies of Dangers to the Church of England*. We shall be ready to concur in all Measures requisite to put a stop to the Malice of these Incendiaries. In the meantime, we humbly advise and beseech your Majesty to require and command your Officers and Ministers, to whom that Part belongs, that they Prosecute and Punish them with the utmost Rigour of Law, as the most spiteful and dangerous Enemies to the Church and State.

Your Majesty's Example is the Shining Ornament of our Church, which, under the Influence of your happy Government, increases in Honour and Esteem, not only at Home but Abroad. Your unexampled Bounty for the Relief of the wanting Clergy (which has been justly and universally Acknowledged and Celebrated) is an undeniable Evidence of your Concern for the Dignity and Honour of the Church. And your Majesty's Care to lay hold of every Opportunity



Opportunity of declaring it from the Throne, makes it impossible for any of your Subjects to Entertain a real Doubt of your Zeal for the Support of the Church, as by Law Establish'd.

We beg Leave to Offer to your Majesty our most sincere Assurances, That we will not be wanting in our utmost Endeavours to Reconcile and Unite all your Subjects, and to Extinguish those Unhappy Animosities which have too much prevailed among us, the Effecting whereof seems to be the only Happiness wanting to compleat the Blessings of your Reign, which we pray God may long continue, and that you may see the Fruit of all Your Majesty's Gracious Admonitions to your Subjects, in their Hearty and Entire Union, and the Happy Effects of all your great Designs Abroad, in the well Established Peace and Liberty of Europe.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** Return you my hearty Thanks for your Address, and I assure you it is a great Satisfaction to me, to find you are so ready to concur in those Things which I have recommended to you.

*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN  
upon the same Occasion.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**Y**our Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of England in Parliament Assembled, are met together with Minds fully dispos'd to assist your Majesty in compassing the great and glorious Designs mention'd in your most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, for which we beg Leave to return our most hearty Thanks, and, at the same time, to Congratulate the glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms, and those of your Allies.

We are fully convinc'd, That the Ballance of Power in Europe can never be restored, till the Monarchy of Spain is in the Possession of the House of Austria; and that no Peace with France can be Secure and Lasting, whilst the French King shall be in a Condition to break it; and therefore your faithful Commons are fully resolv'd effectually to enable your Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, to support your Allies, and make good such Treaties as your Majesty shall judge Necessary, to reduce the Exorbitant Power of France.

It is no small Encouragement to your Commons chearfully to grant the Supplies Necessary for those great Ends, to find a frugal Management, and a just and prudent Application of the publick Money.

We cannot omit, upon this Occasion, most thankfully to acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness, in continuing to contribute out of your own Revenue to the Expences of the War.

We want Words to express the deep Sense we have of the many Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's most happy Government. We are thoroughly sensible of your Affectionate Care to Support and Countenance the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd. Your Resolution to Maintain the Toleration, and to encourage the Trade, Union and Welfare of your People.

This being the happy Condition of all your Subjects, it is the greatest Concern imaginable to us to find your Majesty has so just Reason to relent the Ingratitude of some, who endeavour to foment Animosities and Divisions amongst us: And we cannot without Indignation reflect, that there should be any so Malicious as to Insinuate that the Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd, is, or ever can be, in *Danger* for want of your Majesty's Care and Zeal to Support and Maintain it: Your Majesty's exemplary Piety, your steady Adherence to the Church of *England*, leave no room to doubt, but that these Suggestions proceed from your Majesty's and the Kingdom's Enemies; who, to cover their own Disaffection to the present Establishment and Administration, endeavour to distract your Subjects with unreasonable and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies.

Your Majesty may be assured, That your Commons will Zealously concur in every Thing that may tend to discourage and such punish Incendiaries, and to Disappoint your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

### *Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Take very kindly the Confidence you express in my Care of the Publick, and your Concern for the Occasion I have had to Complain: I return you my hearty Thanks for the Assurances of your Support and Assistance, which, by God's Blessing, I shall always Endeavour to Improve for the Advantage and Happiness of my People.

*The LORDS and COMMONS Address to the QUEEN about keeping a good Correspondence with the Dutch.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, being justly alarmed by the many Artifices which the Emissaries of *France* have put in Practice this last Year, in order to raise Jealousies and create Misunderstandings amongst the Allies, engag'd in this necessary War for the Support of the Liberties of *Europe*, and being apprehensive lest such Malicious Insinuations

Innuations, if they should pass unobserv'd, might, in time, so far take Place as to abate the Spirit, and slacken the Zeal of the Confederacy, do most humbly beseech your Majesty to use all possible Endeavours to preserve a good Correspondence amongst all the Confederates, and, in a most particular manner, to maintain and cultivate a strict Friendship with the States General of the United Provinces: And we most humbly entreat your Majesty, that as in your own Way of Acting you have set before your Allies a great and noble Example, so you would be graciously pleas'd by all other proper Means, to excite the whole Confederacy to make early and effectual Preparations, and to exert their utmost Vigour in the Prosecution of the War against France.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**My Lords and Gentlemen,**

**Y**our joining in this Address, is a very particular Satisfaction to me.

The Opinion of both Houses of Parliament will always be of the greatest Weight with me. I shall readily comply with your Desire; and I make no Question but it will meet with a just Regard from all our Allies;

*The LORDS and COMMONS Address to the QUEEN about the Church.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, having taken into Consideration your Majesty's most gracious Speech at the Opening of this Parliament, have upon mature Deliberation, come to the following Resolution:

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, That the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd, which was Rescued from the Extremest Danger by King William the Third, of Glorious Memory, is now, by God's Blessing under the Happy Reign of Her Majesty, in a most Safe and Flourishing Condition; and that whoever goes about to Suggest and Insinuate, That the Church is in Danger under Her Majesty's Administration, Is an Enemy to the Queen, the Church, and the Kingdom.

Which We humbly beg Leave to lay before Your Majesty; and as your Majesty has been pleas'd to Express a Just Indignation against all such Wicked Persons, so We Assure your Majesty, That We shall be always ready, to the Utmost of Our Power, to Assist your Majesty in Discountenancing and Defeating their Practices; And We humbly Beseech your Majesty to take Effectual Measures for the making the said Resolution Publick, and also for Punishing the



the Authors and Spreaders of these Seditious and Scandalous Reports, to the End that all others may, for the future, be deterr'd from Endeavouring to Distract the Kingdom with such Unreasonable and Groundless Distrusts and Jealousies.

*Her M A J E S T Y's Answer.*

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

**I** Shall Readily Comply with Your Address, and am very well Pleas'd to find both Houses of Parliament so forward to Join with Me in Putting a Stop to these Malicious Reports.

*The LORDS Address about Papists.*

**WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do humbly beg Leave to acquaint your Majesty :

*That the Lord Bishop of Chester has Presented to the House a Petition from himself, and the Gentry and Clergy of the South Parts of Lancashire, Complaining of the Intolerable Boldness and Presumption of the Romish Priests and Papists, in Employing all their Inveigling Arts and Devices in Perverting and Seducing the Gentry and Commonalty, and that not only Secretly, but Openly and Publickly, in Defiance of the Laws: That their Priests are Numerous; their Masses frequent; their People go Affectedly in Troops; they Marry without Licence or Publication; they Visit Protestants, when Sick or Dying, in Order to Pervert them; they Throw out Ill Language against the Church and Government; and Spread False Reports and Scandalous Reflections upon the Orthodox Clergy; and have Built a Stately Edifice, which as the Petitioners had good Reason to Believe, is intended for a Seminary; and several Lands have been Settled for the Endowment of that and other Places: That the Popish Gentry are Assistant to their Priests in their Perversions, and to Insinuate themselves into Protestant Families, Catch at all Opportunities to Marry amongst them, whereby they have Profelyted many of the Gentry.*

Such open Insolence shewn by People, so Obnoxious to the Laws, in the midst of War, in which your Majesty is Engaged against the the French King, the Declared Protector of One of Popish Religion who openly Pretends a Title to your Majesty's Crown, does not only Raise in us a Just Indignation, but makes us think it absolutely Necessary, for the Safety of your Majesty's Royal Person and Government, That a more Watchful Eye should be had over them for the future, and for that purpose, That a Distinct and Particu-

lar Account should be taken of all Papists and reputed Papists in the Kingdom, with their respective Qualities, Estates, and Places of Abode.

We do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty, That You would be Graciously pleas'd, to send Directions to the several Lords Lieutenants and *Custodes Rotulorum* of the several Counties and Places, to cause all the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the respective Counties and Places, to Assemble together, and being so Assembled, there to Agree of the most proper Manner to Subdivide themselves into several Divisions, for the more effectual Performing the said Service within such Subdivisions; and that at such General Meeting, an Account be taken distinctly of the Names of the several Justices and Deputy-Lieutenants design'd for the said several Subdivisions; And that the several Justices of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenants should, under their several Hands, Return a Particular Account in Writing of what they shall Perform in the said several Subdivisions; Which the said Lords Lieutenants and *Custodes Rotulorum* shall Return to your Majesty in Council, together with the Names of every one of the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of Peace, who did Neglect or refuse to Perform their Duties in relation to that Service.

And to the End the said Account may be the more Exact and Useful, We most humbly Beseech your Majesty to send your Royal Commands to the Arch-Bishops, requiring them to Issue Orders to all the Bishops, in their respective Provinces, Directing them to require the Clergy in their several Dioceses, to take an Exact and Particular Account of the Numbers of the Papists and reputed Papists in every Parish, with their Qualities, Estates, and Places of Abode, and to return the same to their respective Diocesans, who shall return the same to their several Arch-Bishops, in Order to be Laid before your Majesty.

And We do also Desire your Majesty will be pleas'd to Direct, That the Arch-Bishops do require the Bishops in their several Dioceses, to Proceed against such of the Clergy, as shall Refuse or Neglect to do their Duty in respect to the said Service, according to the utmost Severity of Law: And also to Return the Names of the Clergy, who shall be Defective in Performing the said Service, in Order that the same may be Laid before your Majesty.

And we farther Beseech your Majesty to Command the Arch-Bishops, to require the Bishops, by all proper Ways and Means, to Inform themselves, what Advowsons, or Rights of Presentation or Donation of Churches, Benefices or Schools, are in the Disposal of any Papists or reputed Papists, or of any in Trust for them, and to Return what they shall find, particularly and distinctly, to the Arch-Bishops, to the Intent the same may be Represented to your Majesty.

And Lastly, We most humbly Desire your Majesty, That you will be Graciously pleas'd to cause the several Accounts of all these Enquiries to be Laid before this House at the next Session of Parliament.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** AM fully Convinced, That the Insolent Behaviour of the Papists hath made what you Advise Necessary to be done, for the Safety of my Person and Government, and the Welfare of my People.

I Thank you for your Care in this Matter, and will give, as soon as possible, the necessary Orders for every thing you Desire of Me in this Address.

*The LORDS Address about Manning the Fleet.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, duly Considering how much the Honour and Safety of your Kingdom depends upon your Naval Strength, and of what infinite Consequence it is, That the *English* Seamen in all times have distinguish'd themselves by their Courage and Love to their Country, should find all possible Encouragement, and kind Usage in your Majesty's Service, cannot without much Trouble observe, that it is become so difficult to furnish your Royal Navy with sufficient Numbers of Seamen, as even so late in the Year there should be a Necessity of having Resort to the extraordinary Assistance of Parliament for that Purpose. We are sensible, That since this great Want was first taken Notice of, there has not been a sufficient Time for Considering the true Causes from whence it has arisen, or what Remedies may be best or most effectual; nevertheless, out of true Zeal that nothing may be Wanting on our Part, which, it may be hoped, will in any sort Contribute to the more Vigorous Carrying on the War this Year, we have given our Consent to the Bill, Intituled, *An Act for the Encouragement and Encrease of Seamen, and for the Better and Speedier Manning of your Majesty's Fleet.*

But we humbly beseech your Majesty, That you would please to appoint such Persons as your Majesty shall think most proper for that Purpose, to consider of the most effectual Means for Manning the Fleet, for the Encouragement and Encrease of the Number of Seamen, and for the Restoring and Preserving the Discipline of the Navy, in Order that the same may be laid before the Parliament the Beginning of the next Session.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Thank your Lordships for this Instance of your Care of the Fleet.

I shall give the Orders necessary for the Complying with every Thing desired in your Address.



*The LORDS Address about Carolina.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform your Majesty, That a Petition from *Joseph Boone*, Merchant, in Behalf of himself, and many other Inhabitants of the Province of *Carolina*, and Merchants of *London* Trading thither, having been presented to this House, complaining of very great Abuses and Oppressions, under which your Majesty's Subjects in that Province do at present labour, and which tend to the utter Destruction of that Plantation, and particularly of two Acts lately pass'd in the Assembly there, the Ratification of which have been sign'd and seal'd in *England* by the greater Part of the Proprietors of the said Colony, we thought ourselves oblig'd to cause the said Acts to be brought before us, and having, at the Request of the Lord *Granville*, Palatine of the Province, and of the Lord *Craven*, one of the Proprietors, heard Council in Defence of the said Acts, and examin'd Witnesses in Relation to that Matter, the House proceeded to enter upon a particular Consideration of the two Acts: And it appear'd to us, That by the first of the Acts complain'd of, a Commission consisting of 20 Lay-men, was erected with Power, in an Arbitrary Manner, to remove and turn out any Rectors or Ministers of the Church of *England* from their Benefices, for any Immorality or Imprudence, or for incurable Prejudices or Dissensions, between such Rectors or Ministers and their People, only by delivering a Writing to them, or leaving it at their Houses, or fixing it upon the Church Doors, whereby it should be declar'd that they ceas'd to be Rectors or Ministers of such Parishes. The other Act directly asserts, That by the Law of *England*, all Members of Parliament are oblig'd to receive the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*; and does therefore Enact, That no Man who shall be chosen a Member of the Common House of Assembly in *Carolina*, shall be permitted to Sit there, who has not receiv'd the Sacrament in such Manner, within a Year before his Election, unless he will swear he is of the Profession of the Church of *England*, and did not abstain from the Sacrament out of dislike to the Manner and Form of the Administration used in the Church of *England*, and has not, for a Year past, been in Communion with any Church that does not conform to the Church of *England*, but upon such Oath he shall be Qualified to Sit as if he had receiv'd the Sacrament, as prescrib'd by the Act. The Act does further provide, That if any Member should refuse to Qualify himself, as is thereby directed, there should not be a New Election, but he who had the next Number of Voices to such unqualified Person upon the former Poll, should be the Member in his Place.

The House having fully and maturely weigh'd the Nature of these two Acts, found themselves oblig'd, in Duty to your Majesty,

jeſty, and in Juſtice to your Subjects in *Carolina* (who by the expreſs Words of the Charter of your Royal Uncle, King *Charles II.* granted to the Proprietors, are declared to be the Liege-People of the Crown of *England*, and to have Right to all the Liberties, Franchiſes and Privileges of *Engliſh-men*, as if they were born within this Kingdom, and who by the Words of the ſame Charter, are to be ſubject to no Laws, but ſuch as are Conſonant to Reaſon, and, as near as may be, agreeable to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*) to come to the following Reſolutions.

*Fiſt*, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that the Act of the Aſſembly of *Carolina*, lately paſſ'd there, and ſince ſign'd and ſeal'd by *John Lord Granville*, Palatine, for himſelf, and for the Lord *Carteret*, and the Lord *Craven*, and by Sir *John Colleton*, Four of the Proprietors of that Province, in Order to the Ratifying of it, Entituled, *An Act for the Eſtabliſhment of Religious Worſhip in this Province, according to the Church of England, and for the E-recting of Churches for the Publick Worſhip of God, and alſo for the Maintenance of Miniſters, and the Building convenient Houſes for them*, ſo far forth as the ſame relates to the Eſtabliſhing a Commiſſion for the Diſplacing the Rectors or Miniſters of the Churches there, is not warranted by the Charter granted to the Proprietors of that Colony, as being not Conſonant to Reaſon, Repugnant to the Laws of this Realm, and Deſtructive to the Conſtitution of the Church of *England*.

*Secondly*, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that the Act of the Aſſembly in *Carolina*, Entituled, *An Act for the more effectual Preſervation of the Government of this Province, by requiring all Perſons that ſhall hereafter be choſen Members of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, and Sit in the ſame, to take the Oaths, and ſubſcribe the Declaration appointed by this Act, and to conform to the Religious Worſhip in this Province, according to the Church of England, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the Rites and Uſage of the ſaid Church*, lately paſſ'd there, and ſign'd and ſeal'd by *John Lord Grandville*, Palatine, for himſelf, and the Lord *Craven*, and alſo for the Lord *Carteret*, and by Sir *John Colleton*, Four of the Proprietors of that Province, in Order to the Ratifying of it, is Founded upon Falſity in matter of Fact, is Repugnant to the Laws of *England*, contrary to the Charter granted to the Proprietors of that Colony, is an Encouragement to Atheiſm and Irreligion, is Deſtructive to Trade, and tends to the Depopulating and Ruining the ſaid Province.

*May it pleaſe your Maſteſty,*

**W**E your Maſteſty's moſt Dutiful Subjects, having thus humbly preſented our Opinion of theſe Acts, we beſeech your Maſteſty to uſe the moſt effectual Methods, to deliver the ſaid Province from the Arbitrary Oppreſſions under which it now lies, and to order the Authors thereof to be proſecuted according to Law.

At the same Time we represent to your Majesty, how much the Powers given by the Crown have been abused by some of your Subjects, Justice requires us to acquaint your Majesty, that it appear'd to the House, that some of the Proprietors absolutely refused to join in the Ratification of these Acts.

We humbly beg Permission to inform your Majesty, That other great Injustices and Oppressions are complain'd of in the Petition, but the Nature of the Fact requiring a long Examination, it was not possible for the House to find Time for it so near the Conclusion of the Session; and therefore we presume, with all Duty, to lay the Petition itself before your Majesty, at the same Time as we present this our Address. We cannot doubt but your Majesty, who, from the Beginning of your Reign, has shewn so great Concern and Tenderneſs for all your Subjects, will extend your Compassion to these Distressed People, who have the Misfortune to be at so great a Distance from your Royal Person, and not so immediately under your Gentle Administration.

Your Majesty is fully sensible of what great Consequence the Plantations are to the Crown of *England*, and to the Trade of your Subjects, and therefore we rest assured, That, as your Majesty will have them all under your Royal Care, so, in particular, you will be graciously pleas'd to find out, and prosecute the most effectual Means for the Relief of this Province of *Carolina*.

### *Her M A J E S T Y's Answer.*

**I** Thank the House for Laying these Matters so plainly before me; I am very sensible of what great Consequence the Plantations are to *England*, and will do all that is in my Power to Relieve my Subjects in *Carolina*, and to Protect them in their Just Rights.

### *The L O R D S Address about Sir Rowland Gwynn's Letter.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to acquaint your Majesty, That having taken into serious Consideration a printed Pamphlet, Entituled, *A Letter from Sir Rowland Gwynne to the Right Honourable the Earl of Stamford*, we came to the following Resolution.

*That the said Pamphlet is a Scandalous, False and Malicious Libel, tending to create a Misunderstanding between your Majesty and the Princess Sophia, and highly Reflecting upon your Majesty, upon the Princess Sophia, and upon the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament.*

*May*



*May it please your Majesty,*

This seditious Libel having been of late, with great Industry, dispers'd among your Subjects, we humbly beseech your Majesty to give strict Orders for the Discovery of the Author, Printer, and Publishers thereof, to the end they may be brought to condign Punishment, according to the utmost Rigour of the Law. And we pray your Majesty to use all Means, which shall seem proper to your Royal Wisdom, for preventing such Insolent and Dangerous Attempts for the future.

*The QUEEN's Answer.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**N**othing can be more acceptable to me, than so seasonable an Instance of your Concern to preserve a good Understanding between me and the Princess Sophia, and of your Care to defeat the Artifices of Designing and Malicious Men.

I am fully sensible of the very ill Designs of the Paper, which you have so justly Censured, and I will not fail to give the Necessary Directions for Complying in the most effectual Manner with all you desire in your Address.

*The COMMONS Address of Thanks and Congratulation to the QUEEN at the Opening of the Session.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

And with all Thankfulness to Almighty God, we Congratulate your Majesty upon the Signal Victory obtained by your Arms and those of your Allies under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough at Ramillies, a Victory so Glorious and Great in its Consequences, and attended with such continued Successes thro' the whole Course of this Year, that no Age can equal.

And as your Majesty's Allies have shewn their Firmness and good Disposition to carry on the War with Vigour, so the Commons of England are determined that no specious Pretences of Peace shall divert them from their steady Resolutions of Enabling your Majesty to improve in all Places the Advantages of this successful Campaign.

The Experience your Commons have had of the *Prudent Administration*, and the *Great Care and Management* in the *Application*

tion of the *Publick Aids*, encourage us to assure your Majesty, That we will chearfully give such speedy and effectual Supplies as, by the Continuance of God's Blessing upon your Majesty's Arms may establish the Ballance of Power in *Europe* by a Safe, Honourable, and Lasting Peace.

We beg Leave likewise to return your Majesty our hearty Thanks for your Promoting the Union between *England* and *Scotland*, whereby your Majesty shews your great Concern and Tenderness not only for the present, but the future Happiness of both Kingdoms.

### *Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

I Thank you heartily for this Address, and the Assurances of giving me effectual Supplies to carry on the War, and to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace.

I am glad to find you are so well satisfied with the Application of the Publick Money.

As to the Matter of the Union with Scotland, so in all other Things I shall still be desirous to promote the present and future Happiness of my People:

The **LORDS** Address to the **QUEEN** upon the same Occasion.

May it please Your Majesty,

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, with Hearts full of Joy, beg Leave to Congratulate your Majesty upon Occasion of the many great Successes obtained by your Majesty's Arms, and those of your Allies, in all Places, during this wonderful Year: We could not hope for any Thing more Glorious than the Opening the Campaign by the ever memorable Victory gain'd at *Ramellies*, under the Command of your Majesty's Wife and Valiant General the Duke of *Marlborough*; and nothing could be more seasonable at the Close of the Campaign, than the compleat Victory gain'd by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* before the Walls of *Turin*. The Illustrious Consequences of these two Battles made it impossible for your Enemies to disguise their Losses, and demonstrate to the World, That never any Generals better understood how to make use of their Success; and if we, your Majesty's Subjects, should not do all that lies in our Power towards Improving the Advantages which the Divine Providence hath given to your Majesty and your Allies, we should shew our selves unthankful to God, inexcusable to your Majesty, and manifestly

nifestly wanting to our Country and the Common Cause of Europe.

We cannot sufficiently express the Universal Pleasure and Satisfaction of your People upon the Publick Declaration which your Majesty, in Concert with the States General, made to the Ministers of the other Confederate Princes, That *No Negotiations of Peace should be enter'd into but in Conjunction with all the Members of the Grand Alliance*; this generous Method will prevent the Indirect Practices of the Common Enemy; will put a Stop to *Clandestine and Corrupt Transactions*, and must not only remove all present *Jealousies* from the *Allies*, but create in them a lasting Confidence and Reliance on your Honour and Justice.

Your Majesty's Example, and that of the States General, ought to inspire all the other Allies with a noble Emulation of Acting with the like Vigour: If any of them have been Failing for the Time past, We hope your Majesty will find proper Means to let them see, That the only right Amends they can make to the *Cause of Liberty* is by Doubling their Efforts at this Important Conjunction.

This will be the true Way to Obtain such a Peace as all good Men desire, which may secure to your Majesty's Subjects the *Protestant Succession*, and all the Advantages of Trade and Commerce: May *Restore the whole Monarchy of Spain to King Charles the Third*: May Fix such a *Barrier for the States General* (in whose Security we must always think the Interest of England is engag'd) as may be to their *Just Satisfaction*, and may procure such Terms and Conditions for all the Allies, as may be just, Safe, and Honourable, such a Peace as may be *Durable and Lasting*, by Reducing effectually the Exorbitant Power of a Prince, whose restless Ambition nothing could satisfy, and who has always despis'd the *Obligations of the most Sacred Leagues and Treaties*.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We cannot omit to make our most thankfull Acknowledgments of our Universal Happiness under your Just and Mild Government, of your true Zeal for the Safety and Honour of the Church of *England*, of your great Care for the due Administration of Justice, and your tender Regard for the Properties and Liberties of your People; but in a particular Manner we must own, with all Gratitude, your Majesty's Wisdom and Foresight as well as your Goodness in your Royal Endeavours to bring to pass an entire and compleat Union of your two Kingdoms of *England and Scotland*; may God Almighty make these your gracious Designs successful; and may your Majesty long Reign over us, to see the happy Fruits of them, in the Safety, Tranquillity, Wealth, Honour, and Flourishing Estate of your Majesty's United People.



*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** *Am very much pleased with the many Expressions of your Affection for my Service, and for your Zeal for the Common Cause in the several Particulars of this Address, which is entirely to my Satisfaction; and I assure my self it will have its just weight both at Home and Abroad.*

*The LORDS Address in Favour of the Duke of Marlborough.*

**W** *E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled; having, with much Satisfaction, consider'd the many great Actions which the Duke of Marlborough has performed in your Majesty's Service, to the Honour of his Country, and for the Good of the Common Cause of Europe, (such Actions as the Wisest and Greatest People have Rewarded with Statues and Triumphs) are extremely desirous to express the just Sense we have of his Merit in a Peculiar and Distinguishing Manner, and in order to perpetuate the Memory thereof, to settle and continue his Titles and Honours, with his Rights of Precedence in his Posterity by Act of Parliament, as the Method most effectual for that End, and best suiting so great an Occasion. But yet, having always a just Regard for the Prerogative of the Crown, (your Majesty being the Sole Fountain of Honour) we thought it our Duty in the first Place to have recourse to your Majesty for your Royal Allowance, before any Order given for bringing in a Bill of such a Nature, and at the same time to desire your Majesty would be graciously pleased to let the House know in what manner it will be most acceptable to your Majesty, that the said Titles and Honours should be Limited.*

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

ANNE, R.

**N** *othing can be more Acceptable to me than your Address; I am entirely satisfied with the Services of the Duke of Marlborough, and therefore cannot but be pleased you have so just a Sense of them.*

*I must not Omit to take Notice, That the respectful Manner of your Proceeding, in desiring my Allowance for bringing in the Bill, and my Directions for the Limitation of the Honours, does give me a great Satisfaction.*

*My*

*My Intention is, that after the Determination of the Estate which the Duke of Marlborough now has in his Titles and Honours, the same should be Limited to his Eldest Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other Daughters successively, according to their Priority of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their respective Bodies; and afterwards in such manner as may effectually answer my Design and yours, in perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by continuing as far as may be done his Titles and Name to all his Posterity.*

*I think it would be proper that the Honour and Mannor of Woodstock, and the House of Blenheim should always go along with the Titles, and therefore I recommend that Matter to your Consideration.*

**The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN in Favour of the Duke of Marlborough.**

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* in Parliament Assembled, taking into our Consideration the many evident Services of *John Duke of Marlborough*, whereby the Glory of your Majesty's Government, the Honour and Safety of your Kingdoms, and the Interest of the Common Cause, have been so highly advanced, do with all Submission Address our selves to your Majesty's most sacred Person, humbly to desire that, as your Majesty is at your Expence, graciously pleased to Erect the House of *Blenheim* as a Monument of his glorious Actions, and the House of Peers, by your Majesty's Permission, has given rise to a Law for continuing his Honours to his Posterity, we your most Obedient Commons may be permitted to Express Our Sense of so distinguishing a Merit, and our ready Disposition to enable your Majesty to make some Provision for the more Honourable Support of his Dignity in his Posterity, in such a Manner as shall be most agreeable to your Majesty.

Thus the Gratitude of the whole Kingdom will remain upon Record to After-Ages, and encourage others to follow his great Example.

**Her MAJESTY's Answer.**

Gentlemen,

**I** Am very glad you have so just a Sense of the repeated Services of the Duke of Marlborough: I will consider of your Address and return an Answer very speedily.

## The ANSWER.

ANNE R.

**H**ER Majesty, in Consideration of the great and eminent Services perform'd by the Lord Marlborough in the first Year of her Reign, as well by his Prudent Negotiations as Her Plenipotentiary at the Hague, as by his Valour and good Conduct in the Command of the Confederate Armies Abroad, thought fit to grant to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Title of a Duke of this Realm; and as a farther Mark of Her Favour and Satisfaction with his Services, and for the better Support of his Dignities, Her Majesty granted to the said Duke, and the Heirs Male of his Body during his Life, a Pension of 5000 l. per Annum, out of the Revenue of the Post-Office; and an Act having pass'd this Sessions for settling the Honours and Dignities of the Duke of Marlborough upon his Posterity, and annexing the Honour and Mannor of Woodstock, and House of Blenheim, to go along with the said Honours, it would be very agreeable to her Majesty if the Pension of 5000 l. per Annum, be continued and limited by Act of Parliament to his Posterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like manner as his Honours, and the Honour and Mannor of Woodstock and House of Blenheim, are already limited and settled.

The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN at the Opening of the Session.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do with all Thankfulness and Humility, acknowledge the Divine Goodness, in making your Majesty the Glorious Instrument of Uniting your two Kingdoms.

And we shall never be so wanting in our Duty to your Majesty, and to the Trust reposed in us, by those we represent, as not to embrace all Occasions of Confirming and Improving the Advantages of this Happy Union.

As this cannot fail to strengthen your Majesty's Government at Home, and answer the well-grounded Hopes of all your good Subjects, so your faithful Commons are resolved to exert their United Strength in such a Manner as shall make it a Terrour to your Enemies.

The Elector of *Hanover* being at the Head of the Army on the *Rhine*, gives us the greatest Hopes of Success on that Side, from his Conduct and Authority.

And tho' your Majesty's Great and Wise Designs for the Advantage of this Nation, and the Good of the Common Cause, have not had all the desired Effects in the last Campaign, yet we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That no Disappointments shall discourage us from making our utmost Efforts to Enable your Majesty, in Conjunction with your Allies, to Reduce the whole Spanish Monarchy



*to the Obedience of the King of Spain, and to strengthen the Confederate Army under the Command of the Duke of Savoy.*

Your Majesty has shown, thro' the whole Course of your Reign, That you have no Interest separate from that of your People, who have been so sensible of the many Blessings they have enjoy'd under your Administration, as never to be wanting on all Occasions to express their Gratitude to the Best of Queens.

And we your United Commons of this Parliament do faithfully promise your Majesty, That we will proceed upon Publick Business with Unanimity, and dispatch, and give such effectual Supplies as may carry on the War with Vigour, and, by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's Arms, obtain an Honourable and Lasting Peace.

*Her M A J E S T Y's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Thank you very kindly for this Address, the Desires you express of taking all Occasions to improve the Advantages of our Happy Union are extremely agreeable to me.

As you cannot give a more sensible Proof of your Loyalty and Affection to me, and my Government, than by your Assurances of your Supporting me effectually in a vigorous Prosecution of the War, so I make no Doubt but that these Assurances will have their due Weight Abroad, and be of the greatest Advantage imaginable to the Common Cause.

*The L O R D S Address of Thanks to the Q U E E N for Her most Gracious Speech.*

**W**E your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty for your most Gracious Speech to your Parliament.

The great Spirit and Resolution your Majesty is pleas'd to express for the *Vigorous Carrying on the War in Spain and Portugal*, and Strengthening the Army of the Duke of *Savoy*, who has serv'd so well of the whole Confederacy, cannot fail to contribute in the most effectual Manner to bring this War to a Speedy and Happy Conclusion.

Such an Example ought to excite all your Allies to a noble Imitation, and we are sure your Majesty will do your utmost to oblige such of them as have hitherto failed in their Parts, for the future to act as those who have a real Concern for Restoring and Securing Peace and Liberty to *Europe*; your Majesty's Favour will always be the highest Encouragement to your Subjects. But the Zeal we have for the Preservation of your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Duty we owe to our Country, always has, and ever will oblige us, to do all that lies in our Power for Supporting your Majesty in this just War, till it be brought to a Safe and Happy Conclusion.

And as we have shewn the greatest Zeal for Bringing the Uni-  
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on to pass, and for Preventing every Thing that can disturb it, so we unanimously promise, your Majesty, to do all that is possible for us to make it Compleat and Entire.

*Her M A J E S T Y's Answer.*

**I** Return you many Thanks for your Address, and the Assurances of your Zeal to support me in this present War.

*Nothing shall be wanting on my Part, either Abroad or at Home, to make my People Safe and Happy.*

*Address of both Houses to the QUEEN concerning the War in Spain.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, having been always fully perswaded, that nothing could restore a just Ballance of Power in Europe, but the Reducing the whole Spanish Monarchy to the Obedience of the House of Austria, and having seen several Great Parts of that Monarchy, by the Blessing of God upon the Victorious Arms of your Majesty, and your Allies, already in the Possession of that House, do think it not only seasonable, but necessary at this Juncture, humbly to offer this our Unanimous Opinion to your Majesty, That No Peace can be Honourable and Safe for your Majesty, or Allies, if Spain, the West-Indies, or any Part of the Spanish Monarchy be suffer'd to remain under the Power of the House of Bourbon.

When we consider what Efforts this Kingdom has continued to make from the Beginning of the War, we cannot but think a much greater Impression might have been made upon the Enemy before this Time, if some of your Allies who seem principally concerned, and have reaped the most immediate Advantage, had Seconded your Majesty with like Vigour, whereby France might have been equally pressed on all Sides.

We are obliged to return our humble Thanks to your Majesty for the Care you have taken, and the Instances you have used with his Imperial Majesty for Sending a considerable Force for the Relief of Spain, under the Command of Prince Eugene, as being certainly the most likely Method to restore the Affairs of the Confederacy in that Country.

But the frequent Disappointments we have observ'd on the Part of the Emperour and Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Common Cause, makes us think it our Duty, in Order that the War may be brought to a Speedy and Happy Conclusion, to beseech your Majesty to make the most pressing Instances to the Emperour, That he would, with all Expedition, send powerful Succours to his Brother the King of Spain, under the Conduct of that Great and Successful Prince; That he would timely and effectually make good what has been concerted for his putting 20000 Men under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, and would also make use of his utmost Power and Interest for Strengthening the Army upon the Rhine, which is now happily put under the Command of that Wise and Valiant Prince the Elector of Hanover.

We believe no Part of this can be refused, upon your Majesty's earnest Interposition, who have done such great Things for the House of *Austria*; and this being comply'd with, we may reasonably hope, by God's Assistance, the next will prove a Happy and Glorious Campaign.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Am fully of your Opinion, that No Peace can be Honourable or Safe for us, or our Allies, till the Entire Monarchy of *Spain* be restor'd to the House of *Austria*, and very well pleas'd to find, that the Measures I have Concerted for the Succour of the King of *Spain*, are so well approv'd of by both Houses of Parliament.

I shall continue my most pressing Instances with the Emperour, for the Hastening of further Succours, and that they may be Commanded by Prince *Eugene*, as also upon all the other Particulars mention'd in your Address.

The LORDS Address to the QUEEN concerning Capt. Kerr.

*May it please your most Excellent Majesty,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do humbly inform your Majesty, That there has been laid before this House by Mr. *Thomas Wood*, in Behalf of himself and divers other *Jamaica* Merchants, a Complaint against *William Kerr*, late Commander of a Squadron of your Majesty's Ships at that Island, for Refusing to grant Convoys for their Ships to the *Spanish* Coast of *America*; and, in particular, that the said Mr. *Thomas Wood* had offer'd to the said Captain *Kerr* the Sum of Six Hundred Pounds, as a Gratuity, if he would order one of your Majesty's Men-of-War under his Command to go a Convoy to the *Neptune* Sloop, and *Martha* Galley, loaden with Woollen, and other Goods of your Majesty's Subjects: That the said Captain *Kerr* at that Time seem'd pleas'd with the Proposal, and he said the *Windsor* should be the Ship, and order'd Mr. *Wood* to make what Dispatch he could in getting the Galley and the Sloop ready: On which Encouragement he got them ready to sail, and bought 300 Negroes to put on Board them, and then acquainted Captain *Kerr* therewith, and with the great Charge he was at in Maintaining the *Negroes*, and his Fear of their Sickness: Captain *Kerr* then said, He fear'd he could not spare a Man-of-War, but, the next Day, sent Mr. *Tudor Trevor*, Captain of the *Windsor*, to acquaint Mr. *Wood*, that Captain *Kerr* said, He thought Mr. *Wood* could not have offer'd less than 2000, or at least 1500 l. Whereupon Mr. *Wood* declar'd, That the Sum was so great that the Trade could not bear it; and so the Sloop and Galley proceeded on their Voyage, without Convoy; and in their Return  
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the Sloop, loaden with great Wealth, being pursued by *French Privateers*, and having no Convoy, and Crowding too much Sail to get from the Enemy, was unhappily Overset and Lost.

The said Mr. *Thomas Wood* made another Complaint, That upon a further Application to the said Mr. *Kerr* for a Convoy for three Sloops bound for the *Spanish Coast*, he promis'd to give the *Experiment Man-of-War*, Commanded by Captain *Bowler*, as a Convoy, for which the said Mr. *Wood* agreed to give 800*l.* 400*l.* Part thereof, was paid to the said *Bowler*, and the other 400*l.* were made payable by Note to one Mr. *Herbert* for the Use of Mr. *Kerr*, which Note was sent in a Letter to Mr. *Kerr*, and by him put into Mr. *Herbert's* Hands; and besides that, as a further Encouragement for Allowing the said Convoy, Mr. *Kerr* had an Adventure of 1500*l.* in the said Sloops, without Advancing any Money. To this Complaint Mr. *Kerr* put in his Answer, and both Parties were fully heard by themselves, and their Witnesses, and upon the whole Matter the House came to this Resolution, *That the said Complaint of the said Mr. Wood against the said Captain Kerr, as well in relation to the Neptune Sloop and Martha Galley, as also in relation to the three other Sloops that went under the Convoy of the Experiment Man-of-War, hath been fully made out, and prov'd to the Satisfaction of this House.*

These Things we think ourselves bound in Duty to lay before your Majesty, as being of the highest Consequence to the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects, whereupon the Wealth and Flourishing Estate of the Kingdom doth so manifestly depend.

We do also think ourselves bound to inform your Majesty, That in the Examination of these Complaints, we find divers corrupt and unjustifiable Practices of the like Kind, (tho' not attended with altogether so aggravating Circumstances) have been too frequent in your Majesty's Fleet, and we are humbly of Opinion, that nothing can be of more pernicious Consequence than the Suffering such Abuses to proceed with Impunity, and therefore we beseech your Majesty to be pleas'd to give such effectual Orders and Directions as shall, for the future, prevent the like corrupt Doings, to the Oppression of the Merchants, who at this Time lie under many heavy Discouragements: And we do humbly hope your Majesty will be pleas'd to declare, in such Manner as may be most publick and effectual, to all Commanders of Squadrons, and Captains of Ships of War, that their Care and Diligence in Attending, Protecting, and Securing the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects, when any Charge of that Nature shall be committed to them, or when they shall have any Opportunity of doing it, shall be a Sure, Particular, and Principal Recommendation of them to your Majesty's Favour in any of their Pretensions to Promotion in your Majesty's Service.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**T**HAT Her Majesty would take Care in the most effectual Manner to discourage the Abuses and ill Practices complain'd

of in this Address, and to prevent the like for the future; and the House might be assured, That Her Majesty would always countenance with Her Favour such Commanders, and Officers, who should discharge their Duty by Protecting and Securing the Trade of the Nation.

*Both Houses Address on the Pretender's intended Invasion.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Faithful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to return our most hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for being graciously pleas'd to Communicate to your Parliament, the Intelligence you have received of an intended Invasion of this Kingdom, by the Pretended Prince of Wales, supported by a French Power.

We are so sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under your Majesty, and are so affected with the dangerous Consequences of such an Attempt, both to your Person and Government, that with Hearts full of Concern for your Majesty's Safety, we beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased to take particular Care of your Royal Person, and we on our Parts, are fully and unanimously resolved to stand by, and assist your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance of your Undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, against the Pretended Prince of Wales, and all other your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

The Care your Majesty has taken for the Defence of your Dominions, and particularly in fitting Out so great a Fleet in so short a Time, gives Satisfaction, and Encouragement to all your good Subjects, who are likewise very sensible of the Zeal the States General have shewn upon this Occasion.

As a farther Instance of our Duty, we humbly desire that you will be pleas'd to Order, that the Laws against *Papists* and *Non-jurors*, be put in Execution, and that Directions be given to Seize and Secure such Persons with their Horses and Arms, as your Majesty shall have cause to suspect are Disaffected to your Person and Government.

And as we doubt not, but by the Blessing of God upon the continuance of your Majesty's Care, your Enemies will be put to Confusion; so we readily embrace this Opportunity to shew to your Majesty and the whole World, That no Attempts of this kind shall deter us from supporting your Majesty, in a vigorous Prosecution of the present War against *France*, till the Monarchy of *Spain* be restored to the House of *Austria*, and your Majesty have the Glory to compleat the Recovery of the Liberties of *Europe*.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Have such entire dependance upon the Providence of God, and so much Trust in the faithful Service of my good Subjects, that I hope this Attempt will prove Dangerous only to those who undertake it.

*I am extremely sensible of your Concern and Affection for me, and my Government; and shall have a very particular Regard to the Advice you give me on this Occasion.*

*I am also very well pleased with the Justice which you have done the States General, in taking Notice of their timely Care for our Safety, and their readiness to give us all possible Assistance.*

*The firm Resolution which you express on all Occasions of supporting me, in bringing this War to a safe and happy Conclusion, as it is most Essentially obliging to me, so I assure my self, it will mightily dishearten our Common Enemy, and give the greatest Encouragement and Advantage to all our Allies.*

*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN on the Pretender's setting Sail.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, humbly wait on your Majesty, to express the great Sense we have of your Grace and Favour, in Communicating to us from the Throne the Account of the French King's persisting to Invade your Dominions, and to impose a Pretender on these Realms, over which your Majesty is Rightful and Lawful Sovereign.

The small Number of Ships and Troops with which this Project is Prosecuted, notwithstanding the great Naval Force your Majesty has fitted Out with so much Expedition, as it ought to be regarded with Contempt on one Side, so on the other it gives us just Cause to believe, that their chief Dependance is upon some of your Subjects, whose restless Passions, and arbitrary Principles have for some Years engag'd them, in forming Designs to Undermine and Destroy the most happy Establishment that the Government of this Island was ever Founded upon.

The Defence of your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Support of the Protestant Succession, are Things so sacred to us, and your People, that as a Demonstration of our unfeigned Zeal to support your Majesty to the utmost of our Power. We do, in the Name of the Commons of Great Britain, give this assurance, That whatever Charge you shall be at, by augmenting your Troops at Home, and Re-placing those you have recalled from Abroad, or for such other Services as your Majesty shall judge necessary upon this extraordinary Occasion, shall be effectually made good, and as we Humbly recommend it to your Majesty, that the severest Punishments may be inflicted upon such as shall assist in so Unnatural a Design, as that of Betraying your Majesty, and their Country, so we do not doubt but you will give suitable Encouragement to all those who shall shew their Fidelity, by Opposing the Invader, his Accomplices in Scotland, or where-ever the Descent shall be.

Your Majesty wants no Incitement to a steady Prosecution of the War, in which you are engaged for the Common Cause, yet permit us to take this Opportunity to entreat your Majesty, that this Enterprize may no ways divert your constant Vigour, that all the World may see, that both your Majesty and your People, are



determined to support your Allies in all Parts, whatever Attempts are made at Home.

*May it please your Majesty,*

There can be nothing so dangerous, or fatal to the Safety of your Royal Person, and the Security of the present happy Establishment, as those Persons who endeavour to create Divisions and Animosities among your faithful Subjects; or by any Artful Methods lessen the just Esteem your Majesty has for those, *who have so eminently, and in so distinguishing a manner, Commanded your Armies, and Managed your Treasure to the Honour and Glory of your Majesty Abroad, and the entire Satisfaction of your People at Home.* We therefore humbly beg leave to beseech your Majesty to Discountenance all such Persons, and Designs in the most remarkable manner.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Give you my hearty Thanks for this repeated Assurance and certain Proof of your Zeal for me and for the Protestant Succession: I am glad your Thoughts of the War Abroad so perfectly agree with my firm Resolution upon that Subject.

You may depend upon it, that no Apprehensions (farther than are reasonable) shall have any Influence on my Measures, while the Cause of Religion and Liberty, with the good Affections of my People are on my Side.

I think all who endeavour to make Divisions among my faithful Subjects, must be mine and the Kingdoms Enemies; and I shall never Countenance any Persons, who would go about to lessen the just Esteem which I have for those who have done, and continue to do me the most eminent Services.

*The LORDS Address to Her MAJESTY on the same Affair.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty for Communicating to your Parliament, the Intelligence received of the Designs of the Pretender to your Crown, assisted by the *French King*, and for what you have already done towards the frustrating this Attempt. We humbly beg your Majesty to pursue the most vigorous Methods for the Total Disappointment of this Design, in which we firmly assure your Majesty of our most hearty and unanimous Concurrence. We doubt not but your Majesty will soon see such a Spirit, and so dutiful a Zeal among your Subjects, as will entirely dash the Hopes of the Pretender, without diminishing the generous Assistance you have so long given to your Allies, for the Support of the Common Liberty of *Europe*. It is with Concern, and with just Indignation we hear of a Purpose to Invade your Dominions with so inconsiderable a Force. This as it must depend on some Invitation and Encouragement from hence, so it is

an undeniable Proof, that neither your Majesty's Piety, nor the Mildness of your Government, nor the Successes of your Reign, can reconcile some Men to the Present Establishment, the only sure Foundation of our *Liberties and the Protestant Religion*.

We hope, that your Majesty will always have a just Detestation of those Persons who, at a Time when the Hellish Attempt was on Foot, and so near breaking out, were using their Endeavours to *Misrepresent the Actions of your best Subjects, and create Jealousies in your Majesty of those who had always served you most Eminently and Faithfully*; and we beseech your Majesty not to give so just a Cause of Uneasiness to your People, as to suffer any such hereafter to have access to your Royal Person.

We hope for this good Effect from so unhappy an Occasion, that the universal Zeal which will appear for the Preservation of your Majesty's Government, and the Protestant Succession, will unite us to one another, and cure our Mistakes, and Misapprehensions, which have been so Industrious and Maliciously improved. But never the less we most humbly offer it to your Majesty as our Opinion, That your Majesty should depend upon, and encourage those who have been ever since the Revolution most steady and firm to the Interest of the late King, and of your Majesty, during your happy Reign.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** Am extremely sensible of your Zeal and Concern for the Safety of my Person and Government; and very well pleas'd to find your Thoughts agree so exactly with mine, that no Attempt of our Enemies against us at Home, should divert us from prosecuting the War Abroad with the greatest Vigour; the Hopes of which has probably been one of their principal Motives to so presumptuous an Undertaking.

As I cannot but wish there were not the least Occasion of Distinction among my Subjects, so I must always place my chief Dependance on those who have given such repeated Proofs of the greatest Warmth, and Concern for the Support of the Revolution, Security of my Person, and of the Protestant Succession.

*The LORDS Address to the QUEEN concerning Gregg;*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having been informed, That *William Gregg*, a Clerk in the Office of the late Secretary, Mr. *Harley*, had been Indicted for High-Treason, in holding Correspondence with your Majesty's Enemies, and betraying to them the Secrets of the highest Importance, and that upon his Tryal he had confess'd the Indictment, and by that Means had prevented the Examinations, whereby the Publick might have been truly informed of the Particular Nature and Circumstances of his Crime, we thought ourselves indispensably obliged in Duty to your Majesty, and for the future Safety of the Kingdom, to do all that was in our Power to find Out the Rise and Progress of  
this

this dangerous Correspondence. In order thereto, we made our humble Address to your Majesty, for all Papers relating to the Charge against *William Gregg*, and your Majesty having been graciously pleased to give Orders that the Papers should be laid before us, we referred those Papers to a Committee, and directed them to Examine *Gregg*, and report the said Examination to the House, as also what they observed upon the Papers, together with such other Matters, as they should think proper, upon their enquiry into the said Affair: And the Report having been made, and taken into Consideration by the House, we humbly conceive it to be very highly necessary for your Service, to lay the same before your Majesty.

*May it please your Majesty,*

We being also inform'd, That one *Alexander Valiere*, otherwise call'd *John Clarke*, was in Custody for holding Correspondence with your Majesty's Enemies, we thought our selves in like manner oblig'd in Duty to direct the said Committee to Examine *Valiere*, and to enquire into the Particulars and Circumstances of his Offence. This being accordingly perform'd by the said Committee, it was Reported to us; but the said Report consisting of very many Examinations, we thought it would be of use to appoint a Committee to digest and put the same into some Method, to the Intent, we might be able to form a clearer, and more distinct Judgement of the whole Affair; and that Report being made, and approv'd by us, we conceive it will be of Importance to your Majesty's Service, for us to present the same to your Majesty: And for your Majesty's more entire Satisfaction, we beg leave to annex all the said Examinations at large to this our humble Address to your Majesty.

*May it please your most excellent Majesty,*

We your Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having enter'd into a serious Consideration of the said several Reports, have unanimously come to the following Resolutions thereupon.

*That it is our Opinion, That the Crime of which William Gregg stands Attainted, is of so heinous a Nature, and attended with such extraordinary Circumstances, that it may prove of very pernicious Consequence, if he should not be made an Example.*

*And also, That it doth plainly appear to us, as well by what Alexander Valiere, and John Bara have informed against each other, as by the many Examinations taken concerning them, that they were both in the French Interest, and unfit to be Trusted and Employ'd by any Persons in your Majesty's Service, and that the Open and Publick manner of the Correspondence managed by them with the Governors of Calais and Bologn, could tend only to carry on an Intelligence to the Advantage of your Majesty's Enemies, and that it is highly probable thereby the Station of our Cruisers, the Strength of our Convoys, and the Times of Sailing of our Merchant-Ships have been betray'd to the French.*

*May*



*May it please your Majesty,*

It is your Majesty's Glory and the Happiness of *Europe* that you are at the Head of one of the greatest Confederacies that ever was known in History; and it is the Common Concern of the whole Alliance, that your Counsels should be kept with the strictest Secrecy. But in the Paper now laid before you, your Majesty will be pleased to Observe, that some of your Resolutions of the greatest Moment, and that required the greatest Secrecy, have been sent to the Enemies by the same Post they were dispatched to your Allies: That all the Papers in Mr. Secretary *Harley's* Office, have, for a considerable Time, been Expos'd to the View, even of the meanest Clerks in the Office; and that the Perusal of all the Letters, to and from the *French* Prisoners, were chiefly Trusted to *Gregg*, a Person of a very Suspicious Character, and known to be Extremely Indigent. It is not easily to be known what ill Consequences may have Attended such Negligence; but we depend upon it, that these Matters being thus plainly laid Open to your Majesty, we shall be Secured against any Danger of this Nature for the Future.

We are further in Duty bound to beseech your Majesty, That all possible Methods may be used, to put a stop to that Dangerous, and which may prove Fatal Intercourse between your Majesty's Subjects and *France*, which hath of late received so great Encouragement, by the Countenance, and Protection given to *Valiere* and *Bara*, since; Unless that be Effectually Done, your Majesty's Enemies will continue to have what Intelligence they please; your Majesty's Men-of-War, and Merchant-Ships will be in Danger of being betray'd to the *French*; and that most Destructive Trade of Sending Wooll to *France*, which has been with much Charge and Trouble Interrupted, in a good Measure Suppressed, will be revived to a greater degree than ever.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

I AM Sorry that any who have been Employed by those in my Service should have proved false to their Trust, and Injurious to the Publick.

The Examples you lay before me, will, I do not doubt, be a sufficient Warning, to keep all Matters of Importance as Secret as may be, and to Employ such only, as there shall be good Grounds to believe will be faithful.

The LORDS Address to the QUEEN about K. W. Servants.

WE your Majestys most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, thinking it very just and reasonable that those Persons who faithfully Served the Late King and their Country in the War against *France*, as likewise those who served him in his Household, and Family should be paid all that is Justly due to them; and the rather, because several have obtained Acts for making out Debentures,

ventures, in Satisfaction of such Debts, do Humbly Beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased to appoint Commissioners to State all the Debts, that remain unsatisfied, and are still Due to the Officers, and Soldiers of the Army, for Service done in the Late Reign; and likewise to State what is still owing to any Person, upon the Civil List, to the Death of his Late Majesty K. *William*.

*Her M A J E S T Y's Answer.*

**I** Will appoint Commissioners to State the Debts as Desired.

*The L O R D S Address of Condolance to the Q U E E N.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, cannot forbear Condoling with your Majesty, upon the great Loss sustained in the Person of the Prince, whose Eminent Virtues must render his Memory ever Dear to us, and the whole Kingdom.

We Congratulate your Majesty upon the Happy and Glorious Progress of your Arms, which we hope, by the blessing of God, will be carry'd yet farther, before the End of this Campaign: and we humbly assure your Majesty, that we will give our utmost Assistance in every thing, for the Prosecuting this just and Necessary War, being more and more Convinced, that *no Peace can be Safe, and Honourable, untill the whole Monarchy of Spain be restored to the House of Austria:*

And we most Earnestly desire, that, at a Time when your Subjects are making such Extraordinay Efforts for supporting the Common Cause, your Majesty would use your most pressing Instances with your Allies to shew a suitable Vigour, and particularly with those whose Family is more nearly concerned in this present War.

It is a great Pleasure to find the Satisfaction your Majesty expresses for having accomplished the Union; and as we were very Early in declaring our Desires for beginning a Treaty, and very Zealous in our Endeavours to bring it to a happy Conclusion, so shall we never be wanting to do all that is possible on our Parts, to make it perfect, and a Blessing to the whole Island.

We think our selves obliged in Duty to declare to your Majesty, that we will, at the Expence of our Lives and Estates, Support and Defend your Majesty's Royal Person and Government, and the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish'd, against all Pretenders, and all the Enemies whatsoever.

*Her M A J E S T Y's Answer.*

**I** Thank the House of Lords very kindly for their Address, as well as for the manner of sending it to me on this Occasion.

*The C O M M O N S Address of Condolance to the Q U E E N:*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, take this first Opportunity

Opportunity of expressing to your Majesty the deep Sense we have of the great Loss your Majesty and this Kingdom have sustain'd, in the Death of his Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, whose tender Affection to your Majesty, and Love to our Country, had gain'd him the Hearts of all your good Subjects, and will render his Memory ever dear to them.

We humbly beseech your Majesty to moderate the Grief so justly due on this sad Occasion, since it cannot be indulged without endangering the Health of your Royal Person, on whose Safety the Happiness of *Great Britain*, and the Liberties of *Europe* do, under God, depend.

Your faithful Commons think themselves obliged more particularly at this Time, to assure your Majesty of their Inviolable Fidelity to your Person and Government, in their firm Resolution, effectually to support your Majesty against all your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Thank you very kindly for this Address: And the Concern which the House has expressed for my Affliction is very acceptable to Me.

*The COMMONS Address of Congratulation to Her MAJESTY.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to Congratulate the glorious Successes of this Year, gained by the Arms of your Majesty, and those of your Allies.

The Great and Signal Advantages that have been so wonderfully obtained, so vigorously prosecuted, and improv'd, and upon all Occasions so happily accomplished, are repeated Instances that no Difficulties are insuperable to your Great Commands, and no Force of the Enemy able to obstruct the Progress of your Victorious Arms, which give us good Grounds to hope for farther Success, before the Conclusion of this Long and Active Campaign.

Your Majesty's good Subjects, thro' the whole Course of this War, have most chearfully granted the necessary Supplies for Supporting and Carrying it on with Vigour, and have seen such good Fruits of their former Zeal, that your Majesty may be assured, this House will never be wanting in their Duty to your Majesty, or the Interest of those they represent, but are determined to give such Supplies as, by the Blessing of God, may be the most effectual for Reducing the Power of the Common Enemy, and forcing him to accept such a Peace as your Majesty, in Conjunction with your Allies, shall think Honourable and Lasting.

The Union is so great a Glory to your Majesty, and Advantage to all your People, that we shall do every Thing on our Part to strengthen and improve it; but, above all, it shall be our utmost Care,



Care to defend your Majesty's Sacred Person, and to support your undoubted Title to the Crown, and disappoint the Hopes and Designs of the Pretender, and all his open and secret Abettors, and to maintain the *Protestant* Religion as by Law Established.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Return you many Thanks for all the hearty Assurances you have given me in this Address, particularly for those of Assisting me in bringing the War to a Safe and Happy Conclusion, which I very much desire, for the Ease and Security of my People; and as I do entirely depend upon your Dispatch of the Supplies necessary for that End, so I hope God Almighty will still continue to bless the Endeavours of me, and my Subjects, for the Good of the Common Cause.

*The Address of Both Houses on the Reduction of Ghent.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, do most humbly Congratulate your Majesty upon the Reduction of *Ghent*, the last great Effort of this glorious Year; a Year that will be ever famous in History, as well for the entire Disappointments of all the Attempts and Hopes of the Enemies, as for the many wonderful Successes with which God hath blessed the Arms of your Majesty, and your Allies: The unusual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, having given many Opportunities to your Majesty's General, the Duke of *Marlborough*, to shew his Consummate Ability, and all the Great Qualities necessary for so High a Trust, whereby, in Conjunction with the Renowned Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, such considerable Progress has been made, and the Conquests so far advanced, that we have Reason to hope, the Enemy, in spite of all their Presumption, will soon find themselves under an absolute Necessity of Submitting to a Safe and Honourable Peace.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Give you many Thanks for this Address, and am extremely sensible of the Loyalty and Affection of both Houses of Parliament upon all Occasions.

*Address of Both Houses to the QUEEN to Marry.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, being truly and deeply sensible of the many and great Blessings we have enjoy'd during the whole Course of your Majesty's glorious Reign, do most humbly conceive we should be inexcusably wanting to ourselves and the whole Kingdom, if we should neglect to use our most Zealous Endeavours that those Blessings may be derived down to future Ages, and therefore, with Hearts full

full of the most profound Respect and Duty to your Royal Person, we most humbly beseech your Majesty Graciously to consider the universal Desires, and most humble Supplications of your faithful Subjects, that your Majesty would not so far indulge your just Grief as to decline the Thoughts of a Second Marriage.

This would be an unspeakable Joy to your People, who would join their most fervent Prayers to Almighty God to bless your Majesty with Royal Issue; All of them concurring in this Opinion, that no greater Happiness can be desir'd for your Kingdoms, than that they and their Children may long continue under the Gentle and Gracious Government of your Majesty and your Posterity.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**T**HE frequent Marks of Duty and Affection to my Person and Government, which I receive from both Houses of Parliament, must needs be very acceptable to me.

The Provision I have made for the Protestant Succession will always be a Proof how much I have at my Heart the future Happiness of the Kingdom.

The Subject of this Address is of such a Nature, that I am persuaded you do not expect a particular Answer.

*The Address of Both Houses concerning the Treaty of Peace.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, Considering the great Expence of Blood and Treasure that your Majesty, and your Allies, have been at in Prosecuting this long War for Securing the Liberties of Europe, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, That for Preserving the Repose and Quiet of Europe, and Preventing the Ambitious Designs of France for the future, your Majesty would be pleased to take Care, at the Conclusion of the War, to continue and establish a good and firm Friendship among the Allies, and that the French King may be obliged to own your Majesty's Title, and the Protestant Succession as it is establish'd by the Laws of Great Britain, and that your Allies may be engaged to become Guarantees for the same.

And that your Majesty would take effectual Methods that the Pretender shall be removed out of the French Dominions, and not suffer'd to return to disturb your Majesty, your Heirs or Successors in the Protestant Line.

And for the Security of your Majesty's Dominions, and the Preservation of Trade, and the general Benefit of the Allies, your Majesty will be Graciously pleas'd that Care may be taken, That the Fortifications and Harbour of Dunkirk may be Demolish'd and Destroy'd.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Am of the same Opinion with my two Houses of Parliament in the several Particulars of this Address, as I have also been in all the others which they have made on the same Subject.

*I assure you no Care shall be wanting on my Part to attain the Ends they have desired.*

*The LORDS Address to the QUEEN at the Opening of the Session.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, cannot conceal the Joy and Satisfaction which fill'd our Hearts in Seeing your Majesty's Royal Person Sitting upon your Throne; after the great Misfortune which depriv'd us of your Presence, during the last Session of Parliament, nor can we forbear to return our humble and hearty Thanks for your most Gracious Speech, whereby it appears how readily your Tenderness for your People inclin'd your Majesty to hearken to Proposals of Peace, how wisely and steadily you proceed in the first Steps of the Treaty, and how justly you resent'd the Artifices and Insincerity of the Enemy by the Immediate and Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

This soon made it appear, that Peace was the Choice of your Moderation, and must prove the only Refuge of your Enemies.

The last Campaign was so very Glorious, whether we consider the Strength of the Towns which were Taken, or the Difficulty and Importance of the Victory which was Obtain'd, that we beg Leave to Congratulate your Majesty upon the continued Successes of your Arms, and those of your Allies, under your General the Duke of *Marlborough*, whose Conduct is worthy of the Chief Command in so just a War, and whose Valour is equal to the Bravery of your Troops.

And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That this House will, to the utmost of their Power, support your Majesty to carry on the War, and improve the Advantages you have gain'd, till *France* is compell'd to submit to the Terms of a Safe and Lasting Peace for us and all your Allies.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Thank you very kindly for your Address, and am extreamly sensible of the constant Proofs you give me of your great Zeal and Affection for my Service and the Publick Good.

*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN on the same Occasion.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne, and to Congratulate your Majesty on the continued Successes of the last Campaign, particularly the Victory obtained near *Mons* by the Troops of your Majesty, and those of your Allies, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

A Victory so remarkable in all its Circumstances as must convince your Enemies, that the Courage and Resolution of your Troops, Conducted by so Great a General, are superiour to the greatest Difficulties.

And



And your Majesty may be assured, that since the Publick Credit has been so well supported, since your Councells have been so steady, and your Allies so firm, that no *French* Artifices could create Jealousies or Divisions among them, and since your Arms have been so powerful, that no Intrenchments or Fortifications could withstand them, we your faithful Commons under such Encouragements, in Duty to your Majesty, and those we represent, will by speedy and effectual Supplies enable your Majesty to dispatch the necessary Preparations for Carrying on the War in such a Manner as shall, by the Blessing of God, oblige the Common Enemy to accept a Peace upon such Terms as shall be a lasting Security to your Majesty and your Allies.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Return you my hearty Thanks for your Address and the Assurance you give me of Providing speedy and effectual Supplies for carrying on the War, which I perswade my self will have a very good Effect for the Advantage of the whole Confederacy.

*The Address of Both Houses for the Duke of Marlborough's going to Holland.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, having Reason to believe that the Negotiations of Peace will suddenly be renew'd in *Holland*, and being justly apprehensive of the *Crafty* and *Insinuating* Designs of our Enemies to create Divisions among your Allies, or by *Amusing* them with *deceitful Expectations of Peace*, to retard their Preparations for War, do think ourselves bound in Duty most humbly to represent to your Majesty, of how great Importance we conceive it is to the Interest of the Common Cause that the Duke of *Marlborough* should be Abroad at this Juncture.

We cannot but take this Opportunity to express our Sense of the Great and Unparallel'd Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and with all imaginable Duty to applaud your Majesty's great Wisdom in having Honour'd the same Person with the Great Characters of General and Plenipotentiary, who, in our Opinion, is most worthy of Discharging two such Important Trusts.

We therefore make it our humble Request to your Majesty, that you would be pleas'd to order the Duke of *Marlborough's* immediate Departure for *Holland*, where his Presence will be equally necessary to assist at the Negotiations of Peace, and to hasten the Preparations for an early Campaign, which will most

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effectually disappoint the Artifices of our Enemies, and procure a Safe and Honourable Peace for your Majesty and your Allies.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I** Am so sensible of the Necessity of the Duke of Marlborough's Presence in Holland at this Juncture, that I have already given the necessary Instructions for his immediate Departure, and I am very glad to find by this Address that you concur with me in a just Sense of the Duke of Marlborough's Eminent Services.

*The COMMONS Address of Thanks to the QUEEN for Suppressing Tumults.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, out of a deep Sense of the repeated Instances of your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness, beg Leave to return our most hearty Thanks for your most Gracious Answer to our late humble Address, and for your effectual Care in Suppressing those Rebellious Tumults which were set on foot and fomented by *Papists, Non-Jurors*, and other Enemies to your Majesty's Title and Government, in Defiance of the just Prosecution of the Commons against Dr. *Henry Sacheverell*.

And we most humbly beseech your Majesty to believe that as this Prosecution proceeded only from the indispensable Obligation which we, your Majesty's faithful Commons, look'd upon ourselves to lie under, not to sit still and patiently see the Justice of the late Happy Revolution, and the Glory of our late Royal Deliverer reflected on, or your Majesty's undoubted Title struck at, your Administration, by which so many Blessings are derived upon us, endeavour'd to be render'd Odious to the People, and represented as Destructive of the Church and Constitution; the present Establishment and Protestant Succession undermined, the Resolutions of Parliament treated with Contempt, the Governours of the Church and your Majesty, as Supreme, aspers'd and villified, the Toleration expos'd as Wicked, and Sedition insolently Invading the Pulpit.

So the Maintenance of your Majesty's Right, the Safety of your Person, the Quiet of your Government, the Continuance of our Happiness under your excellent Administration, the Succession in the Protestant Line, the Support and Honour of the Church of England as Established by Law, with that Toleration which by Act of Parliament is allowed to *Protestant Dissenters*, shall be our constant

constant Care and Concern, and we will, upon all Occasions, venture all that is dear to us in Defence of such inestimable Blessings.

*The LORDS Address of Thanks to the QUEEN for Her Speech at the Opening of the Session.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, present our humble and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious and Excellent Speech at the Opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great Confidence your Majesty is pleased to place in the Duty and Affection of your Subjects.

We conceive it to be the highest Importance to carry on the War with Vigour in all its Parts, and particularly in *Spain*, in Order to procure a Safe and Honourable Peace, and your Majesty may be assur'd we shall concur in all reasonable Methods to that End, and we humbly hope your Majesty's great Example will engage all your Allies to join with your Majesty in doing their Utmost to the same Purpose.

We have the Happiness to agree entirely with your Majesty in the several Resolutions you have declar'd so plainly and affectionately to your Parliament; and we think ourselves oblig'd to repeat our Thanks for your Majesty's great Care to transmit the Blessings of your Reign to Posterity, by Securing the *Protestant* Succession in the House of *Hanover*.

We cannot also but have a particular Satisfaction in the Assurances your Majesty has given to maintain and encourage the Church of *England* as by Law Establish'd, which is the firmest Support of the Monarchy, and the strongest Defence against *Papery*.

We have no more to add but that we shall carefully endeavour in all our Consultations to proceed with that Unanimity and Dispatch as may give the greatest Weight to them, and to assure your Majesty that nothing shall be wanting on our Part to satisfy the World that with an unshaken Zeal we will constantly defend your Majesty's Royal Person, Honour, and Dignity, on which our Safety and Happiness so much depend.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** AM very glad to find I have your Concurrence in the Resolutions I have declared to you, and give you Thanks for this Address so full of Affection to me, and Zeal for the Publick Good.



*The COMMONS Address of Thanks to the QUEEN for  
Her Speech.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do joyfully appear before your Majesty to return our most humble Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of your whole People whom your Majesty has made happy by that Confidence you have been pleas'd to place in their Duty and Affection; and we bring our own most solemn Assurances that we will make all such Returns as shall convince your Majesty that your Confidence has not been misplac'd.

We are satisfied we lie under all possible Obligations both from our Duty to your Majesty, and the Care we owe to our Country, effectually and speedily to grant the necessary Supplies for a vigorous Prosecution of the War in all its Parts, and especially in *Spain*; this we shall study to do in such a Manner as may best answer the Publick Service, and be most easy to those we represent, and the same we shall continue to do till such a Peace may be obtained, as your Majesty, in your Royal Wisdom, shall judge to be Safe and Honourable for your Subjects and all your Allies.

We have no Reason to doubt of your Majesty's Care, in every Thing that concerns the Interest and Wellfare of your People, but we think ourselves obliged in Justice to our Fellow Subjects; and in Order to make them bear with greater Cheerfulness the Burdens we shall find necessary to lay upon them, most humbly to beseech your Majesty that you will please to continue your powerful Influences with all your Allies, that they may exert themselves in the Common Cause with Resolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to yours.

The Burden of those Debts which presses your People with so sensible a Weight is in some Measure alleviated by your Princely Compassion: We shall endeavour to trace the Sound of this great Will, and to apply a Remedy suitable to it, the Honour and Justice of Parliament shall by us be inviolably maintain'd, and all such Measures pursued by which the Publick Credit may be preserved and established.

Your faithful Commons are truly sensible of your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness in those Resolutions which you have declared, and do most heartily concur in all which you have been pleased to recommend to them.

We return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for the firm Assurances you have given, both by your Words and by your Actions, of Supporting and Encouraging the Church of *England* as by Law Established.

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As we are true Sons of that Church, we cannot but be tenderly concerned for its Prosperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclined to secure its Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship.

As we are Fellow Christians and Fellow Subjects with those *Protestant Dissenters* who are so unhappy to entertain Scruples against Conformity with our Church, we are desirous and determined to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allow'd them.

As we are *Britains*, it is our Common Interest, and shall be our Joint Endeavour, to preserve that Union between the Parts of *Great Britain* on which the Safety of the whole depends.

As we are Lovers of our excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and solicitous that our Posterity may be as happy in all future Ages, as we hope long to continue under your Majesty's most auspicious Reign, we shall always steadily adhere to the *Protestant Succession* in the House of *Hanover*, and be most watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, so necessary for the Preservation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

These are Ends truly worthy your Majesty's Pursuit, and we do, with all Humility, represent to your Majesty that the most effectual Way to give Spirit to your Friends, and defeat the restless Malice of your Enemies, will be by Discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and Avoiding all Measures of such Tendency as may weaken your Majesty's Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, and advance the Hopes of the *Pretender*, and all other Principles and Measures that have lately threaten'd your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove fatal to our Constitution both in Church and State.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Am extreamly well pleas'd with your Address, and I fully depend upon the Assurances you give me of your Concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to you.

You may depend upon my Care to encourage those whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.

*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN on the late Misfortune in Spain.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, do return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most Gracious Message, wherein your Majesty has been pleased to Communicate to us the Intelligences you have received of an Action in *Spain*, very much to the Disadvantage of King *Charles's* Affairs, and the Directions your Majesty has given for sending and procuring Troops to Repair this Loss.

We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That this Disadvantage will not Discourage us from using our utmost Endeavours to enable your Majesty to carry on the Just and Necessary War, in which you are engag'd, for Preserving the Liberties of *Europe*: But after the many and undoubted Instances we have received of your Majesty's great Care and Wisdom, being perfectly satisfied in the One, and entirely depending on the Other, we are resolved effectually to Support your Majesty in the Prosecution of those Measures that your Majesty shall on this Occasion think proper for retrieving the Loss in *Spain*.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

*Gentlemen,*

**I** Thank you very kindly for the entire Confidence which you place in me; and will endeavour to make the best Use I can of it for the Publick Advantage.

*The LORDS Address on the same Occasion:*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty for your Gracious Message, relating to the present State of Affairs in *Spain*, and for the Orders your Majesty has been pleas'd to give for sending Troops of your own, and Exciting your Allies to send some of theirs in due time, in order to Repair this Loss: And as this Misfortune may have been occasion'd by some preceeding Mismanagement, we take the liberty to assure your Majesty, we will use our utmost Endeavours to discover it so, as to prevent the like for the future.

And such is the Confidence we have in your Majesty's great  
Prudence



Prudence and Care, that we humbly assure your Majesty, we will to the utmost, give all the Assistance in our Power, to recover the ill Condition of those Affairs, and to support the War against the Common Enemy in all Places where your Majesty in your Wisdom shall think it necessary for the obtaining an Honourable and Lasting Peace, in the concluding of which, we entirely rely on your Majesty.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer:*

**T**HAT Her Majesty took very kindly the Address of this House, and doth not doubt of the Lords hearty Concurrence in supporting a War of so great Importance as this is.

*Address of Both Houses to the QUEEN on Guiscard's Villany.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, have, to our great Concern, been informed of a Barbarous and Villanous Attempt made upon the Person of Robert Harley, Esq; Chancellor of your Majesty's Exchequer, by the Marquis de Guiscard, a French Papist, at the Time when he was under Examination, for Treasonable Practices, before a Committee of your Majesty's Council.

We cannot but be most deeply affected, to find such an Inveterate Malice against one employ'd in your Majesty's Council, and so near your Royal Person; and we have reason to believe, that his Fidelity to your Majesty, and Zeal for your Service have drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of Popery and Faction.

We think it our Duty, upon this Occasion, to assure your Majesty, that we will effectually Stand by, and Defend your Majesty, and those who have the Honour to be employ'd in your Service, against all Publick and Secret Attempts of your Enemies: And we most humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased to take all possible Care of your Sacred Person, on whose Life the Wellfare and Happiness of your People, as well as the Liberty of Europe, entirely depend.

And we do in all Humility represent to your Majesty, that one effectual Means conducing to the Safety of your Majesty's Royal Person, will be to give such Directions as in your great Wisdom shall seem most proper, for causing Papists to be removed from the Cities of London and Westminster.

*Her MAJESTY'S Answer.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Take this Address very kindly from you, on the Occasion of that barbarous Attempt on Mr. Harley, whose Zeal and Fidelity in my Service must appear yet more eminently, by that horrid Endeavour to take away his Life no other reason that appears, but his known Opposition to Popery and Faction.

Y<sup>e</sup> warm Concern for the Safety of my Person, and the Defence of those Employ'd in my Service is very Grateful to me, and I shall alway continue my Care for the Wellfare and Happiness of my People, by using all means that may most effectually conduce to those Ends; and particularly by giving the proper Directions for removing Papists from the Cities of London and Westminster, according to your Desire.

I think it would be reasonable to make a Law to punish with Death such Villanous Attempts on the Lives of Magistrates in the Lawful execution of their Offices, tho', by God's Providence, the Mischiefs design'd do not take Effect.

*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN concerning the New Churches.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, have with the utmost Satisfaction received your Majesty's Gracious Message, recommending to us the great and necessary Work of building New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

We are sensible how much the want of them hath contributed to the Increase of Schism and Irreligion, and shall not fail therefore to do our Parts towards the supplying that Defect, being entirely disposed to promote every thing that is for the Interest of the Establish'd Church, and the Honour of your Majesty's Reign.

Neither the long Expensive War in which we are engaged, nor the Pressure of heavy Debts, under which we Labour, shall hinder us from granting to your Majesty whatever is necessary to accomplish so excellent a Design, which we hope may be a means of drawing down Blessings from Heaven on all your Majesty's other Undertakings, as it adds to the Number of those Places where the Prayers of your Devout and Faithful Subjects will be daily offer'd up to God for the Prosperity of your Majesty's Government at Home, and the Success of our Arms Abroad.

*Her*

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**Y**OUR Address is extreamly acceptable to me, as it is a Proof of your Zeal for the Interest of the Established Church, and for the Advancement of Religion: I will take Care that what you grant shall in the most speedy and effectual manner be apply'd for the good Purpose for which it was intended.

*Address of Both Houses on the Emperour's Death.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Message. We are truly sensible of the great Loss the Alliance hath sustained by the Death of the Emperor, and do with all Duty acknowledge the early and wise Care your Majesty has been pleased to take, to prevent the ill Consequences thereof, by resolving to support the Interest of the House of *Austria*, and endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of *Spain* to the Empire.

Your Majesty may safely place an entire Confidence in our Duty and Affection, and may rest assured, that we cannot be discouraged by this, or any other Misfortune, from supporting your Majesty in all the Measures which your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, shall judge proper to bring this War to a happy Conclusion, by a Safe and Honourable Peace: And being truly convinced how necessary it is to give all possible dispatch to the Publick Business, we will use our utmost Diligence in every Part of it depending before us, that your Majesty may have the Satisfaction of putting a speedy End to this Session.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Thank you very heartily for this Address: It is of great Importance, that the World should know that Both Houses of Parliament do so unanimously approve the measures I have taken on this Occasion of the Emperor's Death, which will very much encourage our Allies to continue united in the Common Cause.

The



*The LORDS Address of Thanks to the QUEEN  
for her Speech from the Throne.*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do with Hearts full of Gratitude and Loyalty to your Sacred Majesty, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks, and Acknowledgements, for your Majesty's most Tender and Affectionate Concern for all your People, expressed in your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, and for imparting to us your Majesty's Desires of ending this present War by a Peace Advantageous to your Subjects, and Just and Honourable for your Majesty and all your Allies; as also for your Majesty's expressing so particular a regard for the Interest of the States General as inseparable from your own; and that your Majesty is graciously pleased to assure us, It is your chief Concern, that the Protestant Religion and the Laws and Liberties of these Nations, may be continued to your People, by securing the Succession to the Crown, as it is limited by Parliament, to the House of *Hanover*; and that your Majesty is pleased to shew so just a Resolution to procure a Satisfaction for all your Allies being by Treaties Intituled to have their several Interests secured at a Peace, and to unite them in the strictest Engagements, in order to render the Peace Secure and Lasting.

And we beg Leave to represent it to your Majesty, as the humble Opinion and Advice of this House, *That no Peace can be Safe or Honourable to Great Britain, or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies are to be allotted to any Branch of the House of Bourbon.*

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Take the Thanks you give me kindly.

*I should be sorry any one could think I would not do my utmost to recover Spain and the West-Indies from the House of Bourbon.*

*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN on  
the same Occasion.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our sincere and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, wherein your Majesty, by expressing your great Care and Concern in so particular a manner  
for

for the Protestant Religion, which above all things is most dear to us, for those Laws and Liberties which make us peculiarly Happy above other Nations, and for the Succession of the House of *Hanover*, as limited by Parliament, upon which the future Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties depends, has given us a fresh Demonstration, that your Majesty has nothing so much at Heart, as the Safety and Happiness of your People.

Having an entire Confidence in your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in your Honour and Justice to your Allies, and in your particular Care of your own Subjects, we cannot but express our Satisfaction in what your Majesty has been pleased to declare of the Just and Honourable Peace your Majesty has in View.

This was the End for which your Majesty enter'd into the War, and nothing can add more to the Glory of your Reign than, after the many unparallel'd Successes in the Course of the War, to have your Majesty conclude it with the Blessing of a Peace, which we cannot doubt will be render'd Secure and Lasting, by your Majesty's pursuing the wise Resolutions you have taken, of entering into the strictest Engagements for continuance of the Alliance for that End.

And we presume to assure your Majesty, we will take all possible Care to preserve that Unanimity your Majesty has recommended to us, and use our utmost Endeavours to disappoint, as well the Arts, and Desires of those who for private Views may delight in War, as the Hopes the Enemies may have vainly entertain'd of receiving Advantages from any Divisions among us.

We entirely concur with your Majesty, that the best way to bring this Treaty to a good Effect, is to make an early Provision for the next Campaign, for which purpose, notwithstanding the heavy Burdens which, during this Long and Expensive War, your Majesty's Subjects have undergone. We will with the greatest Alacrity, grant such effectual and speedy Supplies as shall enable your Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, and convince your Enemies, if the intended Negotiation should prove ineffectual, that no Amusements, nor Attempts whatsoever, can alter our firm and stedfast Resolution, of supporting the best of Sovereigns in carrying on so just a War, till a Safe, Lasting, and Honourable Peace may be procured for your Majesty and all your Allies.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**T**HIS very Dutiful Address is what I expected from the Zeal and Loyal of such an House of Commons: I return you my hearty Thanks for the Confidence you have in me: I entirely rely upon your Assurances; and you may depend upon my Affection and Care for your Interests.

*The*

*The LORDS Address to the QUEEN on her Communicating her Designs and Directions towards a Peace.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to express our extream Concern for the continuance of your Majesty's Indisposition, by which we were deprived of the Honour of your Royal Presence, and at the same time beseech your Majesty to accept of the most humble Thanks of this House for your most Gracious Message on the 17th Instance, wherein your Majesty is pleased to express your just Care for all your Allies, and the strict Union, in which your Majesty proposes to join with them, in Order to obtain a good Peace, and to Guarantee and Support it, when obtain'd: And for the Instructions your Majesty has given to your Plenipotentiaries, to concert the most proper way of procuring a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majesty, according to their several Treaties, and particularly with relation to *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, which are of so great Concern to the Safety and Commerce of your Majesty's Kingdoms.

We think our selves obliged, more especially to return our humble Acknowledgements for your Majesty's great Condescension, in acquainting this House with the Steps already taken in relation to the Peace, and for the Assurance your Majesty is pleased to give of communicating to this House, the Terms of the Peace before the same shall be concluded. Your Majesty's Declaration, that there has not been the least colour given for those False and Scandalous Reports that have been spread, that a Separate Peace has been Treated, must be the highest Satisfaction to all your People; and we readily embrace this Opportunity to assure your Majesty, that we entirely rely upon your great Wisdom in settling the Terms of Peace.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

My Lords,

**I** Return you my most hearty Thanks for this Address, and for the Confidence you place in me, which will better enable me to obtain such Terms as may be Safe and Honourable for my own Subjects and all our Allies.

*The*



*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN on the same Occasion.**Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, appear before your Majesty with the greatest Satisfaction, to return our most humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Message.

Your Majesty has on all Occasions, shewn such a tenderness and regard to the Wellfare of your People, and such a Generous and Disinterested Concern for the Support and Advantage of your Allies in so many Instances, during the Prosecution of the present War, that we have no reason to doubt your Majesty's Care of Both in a Treaty of Peace; and that the most proper ways will be concerted of procuring a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majesty, according to their several Treaties, and particularly with relation to *Spain* and the *West-Indies*: However, we think our selves obliged with the greatest Gratitude, to acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness, and Condescension in promising to communicate to your Parliament the Terms for a General Peace before the same shall be concluded; and this, if any thing can, must entirely silence those seditious Reports that have been Industiously and Maliciously spread Abroad, to the Dishonour of your Majesty, that a Separate Peace has been Treated, which can have been rais'd only by some Factious Incendiaries, who to cover their own Dissatisfaction to the present Establishment, and Administration, and such Designs as they have not dared publicly to own, endeavour to distract your Subjects with unreasonable, and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies.

Your Majesty's Approbation of the Zeal your faithful Commons have already expressed for raising the necessary Supplies will engage them to continue their Application, and to give all possible dispatch thereunto.

We are very sensible how much the Liberty of the Press is abus'd, by turning it into such a Licentiousness, as is a vast Reproach to the Nation, since not only False and Scandalous Libels are Printed and Published against your Majesty's Government, but the most horrid Blasphemies against God and Religion. And we beg leave, humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will do our utmost to find out a Remedy equal to this Mischief, and that may effectually Cure it.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

**I** Have received so many Proofs of the Loyalty of this House of Commons, and of their Love of our Country, that the best Answer

*Answer which I can return to this most Dutiful Address, is to give you my hearty Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that good Opinion which I have of my Commons, but also my Assurances, that the Confidence which you place in me shall be answer'd by my utmost Endeavour to promote the Safety and Advantage of all my Subjects.*

*The LORDS Address to the QUEEN against the French Offers.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave humbly to represent to your Majesty the just Indignation of this House at the Dishonourable Treatment of your Majesty by *France*; in having propos'd to acknowledge your Majesty's Title to these Realms, no sooner, than when the Peace shall be signed; and we cannot forbear expressing our utmost Resentment at the Terms of Peace, offer'd to your Majesty and your Allies by the Plenipotenaries of *France*. And we do with the greatest Zeal and Affection assure your Majesty, that this House will Stand by and Assist your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, in carrying on this War in Conjunction with your Allies, till a Safe and Honourable Peace can be obtain'd for your Majesty and your Allies.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

*My Lords,*

**I** Return you my hearty Thanks for the Zeal you express for my Honour, and for the Assurance you give of supporting me.

*The LORDS Address to the QUEEN.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and for your Majesty's extraordinary Condescension in Communicating to your Parliament the Terms up n which a General Peace may be made. And we cannot but express our entire Satisfaction in your Majesty's great Care for  
Securing

Securing the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*; and for your Majesty's steadily Pursuing, in the first Place, the true Interest of your own Kingdoms; and for endeavouring to procure to your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is Necessary for their Safety. And we do, with all Duty and Humility, assure your Majesty, that this House doth entirely rely on your Majesty's Wisdom to finish this great and good Work.

*Her MAJESTY's Answer,*

My Lords,

**I** Most heartily Thank you for this Address. The Satisfaction you Express in what I have laid before you, will contribute very much to remove the Difficulties which have arisen in the Course of this Negotiation. And the Confidence you place in me, will enable me better to finish this great Work, for the Advantage of my own People, and the Safety and Interest of my Allies.

*The COMMONS Address to the QUEEN on the same Occasion.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to acknowledge your Majesty's great Condescension, in communicating to us the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made.

Our Hearts are full of Gratitude for what your Majesty has already done, and we want Words to express the Satisfaction with which we have received all that your Majesty has been pleased to impart to your Commons.

We have an entire Confidence in your Majesty, that you will steadily pursue the true Interest of your own Kingdoms, and that you will endeavour to procure for all your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

These Assurances are the least Returns which your faithful Commons can make to so much Condescension and Goodness; and they humbly desire your Majesty, that you will please to proceed in the present Negotiations for the obtaining a speedy Peace.

*Her*



*Her MAJESTY's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** *Have the Safety and Interest of all my People so much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of Pleasure in this your Dutiful and Prudent Address; and Thank you most kindly for it.*

*I have studied your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in me, and which ought always to remain between so Affectionate a Prince and such Faithful Subjects.*

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